BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 19— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1925. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,606.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscibers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925.			
24th Jan.	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	—	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	—	7,822
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,062
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	—	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@	—	8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA	—	15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR I-HIND	—	11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR	—	16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA—	—	16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA	—	7,822
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, £2	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925.		
28th Jan.	GAZ'NA	5,284
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,248
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer*	—
14th May ..	A Steamer*	..
28th ,, ..	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June..	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
23rd Jan.	JEYPORE*	5,218	
29th ,,	KIDDERPORE*†	5,334	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May.	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Cargo vessel, calls Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Jan. ..	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
24th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
28th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via Karachi
4th Feb. ..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX; 122.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	24th Jan
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	7559	11th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan.	30th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan.	1st Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Febr.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd European Class	3rd Class Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	155	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

GOKARN MAHA SHIVARATHRI, 1925.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS!
RETURN TICKETS AT 1¼ FARES!!
NO SORT OF INCONVENIENCE AT GOA!!!

PILGRIMS FROM THE GHATS.

For the ensuing Maha Shivarathri which falls on the 21st February next, this Company has made arrangements to run a Special Steamer this year on and from 17th February to 20th (inclusive) between Mormugao and Tadri (Gokarn) to convey Ghat Pilgrims.
Steamer always ready to receive pilgrims arriving by trains! No trouble or inconvenience at Goa!!

Tickets issued at Mormugao at all times! No chance of anybody being left behind!!

PILGRIMS FROM BOMBAY ETC..

For Pilgrims embarking from Bombay, a Special steamer will leave Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 15th February at 3 p.m.

Also the usual Fast steamer for Mangalore and coast will leave Prince's Dock on Monday the 16th February at 1-30 p.m.

PILGRIMS FROM SAVANTVADI AND KONKUN.

For the above Pilgrims the special steamer will call at Vengurla on Monday the 16th February.

SUITABLE SAILINGS ARRANGED FOR THE RETURN VOYAGE.

RETURN TICKETS AT 1¼ FARES.
will be issued at Bombay, Vengurla and Mormugao.

LUGGAGE CARRIED FREE!!

GOKARN IS THE SOUTHERN BENARES!

PAY A VISIT THIS YEAR!

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
22551 Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Borneo Maru	T. Motoshigo.	5864	26th Dec.	15th Jan.
Altai Maru.	H. Meguro	7772	28th ,,	8th ,,
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito.	5863	10th Jan.	23rd ,,
Misaki Maru.	...	...	20th ,,	29th ,,
*Shunko Maru	T Konishi.	6777	25th ,,	8th Febr

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	46,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purcheses and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—30%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW
THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an
ENDOWMENT POLICY]
The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES,
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students]
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Hindi knowing Law GRADUATE, who has practised at the Bar for about three years and who having non-co-operated has full faith in the present Congress programme and especially in khadi. Apply stating terms to BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, 335, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A M694

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C M691

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—TO LET—ROOMS in Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls, situated between Bellasis and Foras Roads, opposite Byculla Club. Monthly rent for middle room Rs. 13-5-0, end room Rs. 17-5-0. Apply to the CHAWL SUPERINTENDENT on the premises between 8 and 10 a.m.
C 22536

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PERSONAL.

To,
R.

Everything all right, 19th passed, safe for you. Do not worry. Father very ill about you. Return immediately. All anxious.
B.
M691

DAYAL, 3.

Personal interview desirable. Any place you like. Secrecy guaranteed.
M696

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW CLASSES for the Corporation of Accountants and Revision Classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Commences at the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road. Classes are conducted by the PRINCIPAL, Fees nominal.
M 22396

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME NO. 71.

ON THE BOARD'S CHOWPATI WEST ESTATE (PART OF) CHOWPATI SECTION OF "D" WARD.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme are as follows:—

On or towards the West the Malabar Hill Hanging Gardens;
On or towards the South by the old Body Guard lines;
On or towards the East by Babulnath Road,
On or towards the North by Municipal land, bearing portion of New Survey No. 7298.

The area included within the limits of the Scheme and surrounded by a red line on the plan is 48,522 square yards, the whole of which is Schedule "C" land.

The Office of the said Trustees on Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (plan No. 256, dated 23rd day of December, 1924) of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of this Scheme.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1925.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.
2267

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
672

TENDERS.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED

(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 10th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22383

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—Second-hand rejected COTTON CARDING MACHINE. Must be cheap. Apply GANESNARAIN HERDUTRAI, 10B, Central Avenue (South), CALCUTTA.
M697

FOR SALE.

OFFERS for sale of a Boiler by Thomas Bailly 30' x 7' x 125 lbs. pressure of 1901 make, are invited and will be received by the AGENTS, THE JAM MFG. CO., LTD., at 4, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay. For further particulars and for seeing in working order purchasers may see or write to the AGENTS.
M685

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

IN pursuance of the expressed wish of the shareholders of the above Company at the Meeting held on the 19th instant at the Stock Exchange Hall, I request all shareholders in case they are not able to be present at the Company's Extraordinary Meetings to be held next week to kindly forward to Mr. S. R. BOMANJI at 60, Forbes Street, their stamped Proxy Form signed in his favour so as to reach him in time to register it i.e. on or before 3 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

K.R.P. SHROFF.
Chairman of the Meeting.
22352

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

40 pieces closets complete for steamers.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred vise-vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Shigram.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat Motor Car 6 seater 4 cylinder 3 H. P. in perfect running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Motor Lorry No. 157.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "SETHNA HOUSE" WITH FURNITURE AT DEOLALI SINGWA DHONDY CROSS ROAD.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms the following property.

All that piece of Enami land admeasuring about 17 Gunthas with the Bungalow, out houses etc., bearing Survey No. 162 (part) and Pot No. 2, bounded on East by Dhondy Cross Road, on the South by the property of Barjorji Byramji Bhawnagri, on the West by the property of Rustamji Manekji Mistri and on the North by Dhondi Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES BLACK LONG-CLOTH.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 27th January 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Mooljee Jetha Market, Govind Chalk in the shop of The New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hajee Ebrahim Bussari and Co., the following goods:—

40 Bales Black Longcloth No. 3333 each containing 60 pieces 25" X 39".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Gunmetal scrap, Brass scrap, Copper scrap, Zinc scrap, G. S. wagons, Horse ambulance wagon, Copper and Brass cooking utensils, weights, scales, lamps, cloth old, webbing Blankets in large quantities, Blanketing Canvas old, Iron and steel scrap, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

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CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, January 22, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2889-24—Khandwalla and C, Jugsi Lakhamsy and Co, vs Miya Ahmed Sab Wadikar.
3995-24—Nanabhai D Bhatt, Sadashiv Narsuji and Co, vs Rattanbai and another
2223-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Abdul Sakoor Khamisha Adenwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5202-23—N C Dalal and Co, Mohanlal Bhugwandas v Valli Mahomed Laduk, Mahomedali and Co.
50-24—Patell and E, Shamji Bros v Nagindas Sarupchand and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
49-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Mahomed Chand Babel v Mulbari Hasam Musa Chaiwalla and ors.
298-24—Motichand and D, Dookuran Mulji v. Chaturbhuj Virchand and others, Shah and Co.
480-24—N C Dalal and Co, Champsy Jiwandas and another, Gordhandas Mowji and others, Merwanji K and Co
4047-23—Dubash and Co, Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Malvi M R & Co.
4048-23—Amin and D, Chandulal Gangaram and another v Chotalal Bhagwandas and another, Khandwalla and Chh, Davalji and Co.
4421-23—Jodah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Venkanna Ellappa Balaram and others, Little and Co., Bhalkar and J.
4707-23—Davalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4558-23—Motichand and D, Bhagilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Prabjiwandas and others, Mulla and M.
004-24—Amarchand and M, N H Moos v Girdharlal Amarthal, Madhavji and Co.
1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Manchershaw Heeramanek v Ahmed Sulemun Dinath, Payne and Co.
1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaokar v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.
4443-23—Little and Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Jaisinghbai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Crawford B and Co
1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdulhusein and anr v The Kohinoor Film Co, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1545-23—Payne and Co, Sookinabai v Sukanbai and ors, Mehta L and Co, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle v Raghunath Hari Ithlas Shirikison, Soonderdas and Co.
384-23—Madhavji and Co, Hakimbux Dilawar Merwanji Maneckji Mistry and anr, Mehta L and Co.
224-23—Kanga and Co, Bhanji Hari v Vishram Kursonji and ors, Shroff and L Sukhtanker and G.
1489-23—Jhavery and Co, Chotalal Vamalchand v R N Bijoor, N D Bhatt.
237-23—Patell and E, Abdul Hosein Gulamhussein Bandukwalla v Abdul Husein Jafferji Contractor and anr, Rustomji and G.
289-23—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Khatizabai and ors, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.
2334-23—Vachha and Co, Morrarji Valibhoy v Nagerali Shamsuddin and anr, Dubash and Co.
2415-23—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji and Co v Gokuldas Acharatlal Mohanlal, Purnanand C and J.
410-23—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee v Narayan Kalidas, Dharamsy D and Co.
3821-21—Tyabji D and Co., vs. The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others.
2340-25—Thakoredas and D vs. Premsukhdas Uderam, and others, Atchji Ganl Bandhu Gandhi, Fansukhlal H M and Co.
1071-23—Motichand and D. vs. Ranikhlal Jekisondas Seth, Dayabhay Maganlal Khandwalla, Khandwalla and Co.
1105-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rai Saheb Sangildas Jasiram, vs. The Sir Shapurji Bhrocha Mills and others, Payne and Co.
424-23—Merwanji K and Co., Gani Haji Ahmed Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co.
321-23—Vachha and Co., vs. Rehman Bhaiji Hassan Suleman, Ardeshir H D and Co.
350-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jaigonal Premsagar Jasram Diwanchand, Pandia and Co.
S.-C-Ct. 274/3526-23—Amarchand and M vs Vrajlal Gordhandas, The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Little and Co

SHORT CAUSES

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubas v Khurseji Jamseji Mehta and others, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 42.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2087-24—Daphtary F and D, Gannat Hajiar and others, vs Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and another, Crawford B and Co

LONG CAUSE.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand Theatres Ltd and anr, Thakoredas and D.
1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.
2211-24—Shroff and L, Ardeshir Cawasji Patel v K D Bros and ors, Mulla and M.
3020-24—Mulla and M, Mahomed Haji Abdulla Bastaki v Haji Shakoor Gany, N G Dalal and Co.
3446-24—Dabholker and J, Goverdhandas Kasiram v Huseinbhoy Allibhoy and ors, Amin and D.
2174-24—Mulla and M, Cidan Bullidan v Jimatlal Balapshi, Kanga and Co.
2411-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and ors v Manoklal Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.
2740-24—Dabholker and J, Manoklal Jugjiwan v Valbai, Mehta L and Co.
2742-24—Divekar and B, Baboo Sitaram Parker v Shanker Gauru Wadke, Mantri and Co.
2764-24—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Lalji Raghuji, Dubash and Co.
3590-24—Payne & Co, Angus Gilchrist v Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dikshit M and Co.
2948-24—Kanga and Co, Krishna Gopal Bhugwandas and anr v Karsondas Meghji and anr, Vrajlal and Co.
3712-24—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Fulchand Jaidayal, Vachha and Co.
2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and anr v The Hindu Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.
1371-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, vs Sardar Shanker Rao B Gandekar, Edgelow G W and Co
2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas, vs Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2199-22—Mulla and M Khodadad Gustash Kermani and another v The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd, Craigie B & Co.
2132-22—Mehta L and Co, Aga Haji Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co. v Dhunbai Ardeshir H D & Co.
5462-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Yakoob Haji Ahmed and ors v Khan Bahadur Cassum Rahimtoola and ors, Dastur and Co, Captain and V, Payne and Co.
3757-22—Craigie B and C, Gaekwar Industrial Ltd v Hamed Haji Dadu, M B Chothia and Co.
3763-22—Craigie B and C, Gaekwar Industrial Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetpurwalla, M B Chothia and Co.
4775-22—Amin and D, Juzab Isak, v Haji Suleman Saleh Mahomed, Chitnis K and M.
1961-22—Shamrao M and H, M K Hiramanek v Ramkrishna B Thakar, Jehangir and S.
1795-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Liladhar and Co, The Ahmsu Bussen Raisha Ltd, Payne and Co.
4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Hafimabai v Dada Umer and others, Jhavery and Co., Umvalla P and P.
5627-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Dastur and Co.
383-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Ramchandra Madhavrao Bhatt, Pandia and Co.
4492-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., K H Kayani and Co. and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd., Bhikhubhai Virchand,
5201-22—Merwanji K and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Madavji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.
3570-22—Payne and Co, Hoosein Bros. v The Bombay Hune Pipe Co, Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhanukar and another, Ganpat Pundilik Dhumatker and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.
4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhay Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co, Ltd. and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
1594-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and others, Payne and Co.
5080-22—Mulla and M Narandas Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchoeddas and others, Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.
S. C. Ct. 2558-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos v The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Daphtary F and D.
5395-22—Purnanand and C, Clubwalla and Co, Fatmabai
999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Deesr v Virji Jetha, Raghuava N and Co.
1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chhaganlal Jugjiwan and others, Tyabji D and Co.
1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayalbhai Ambalal and Co v Raiji, Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.
1750-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanali Shustri and Co v Haji Shaikh Husein Yazdi.
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Navalchand Majukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
5626-22—Thakoredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Esoofali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jaucetji B and D.
4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Hafimabai v Dada Umer and others, Jhavery and Co., Umvalla P and P.
5627-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Dastur and Co.
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1750-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanali Shustri and Co v Haji Shaikh Husein Yazdi.
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Navalchand Majukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
5626-22—Thakoredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Esoofali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jaucetji B and D.
1645-22—Mulla and M, Mistre Nanji Madhavji v Kalianji Haribhai and another, Payne and Co.
906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulamhusein Esaji Taibbhoy, Dallas and Co.
420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vellabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

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Economic & Financial Review.

PIRACY.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Piracy is believed to be dead, a thing of the bye-gone past excepting in the China Seas, but such a belief is but a myth at least according to the leading paper of Asia, the "Times of India", which considers that no less a body than the Indian Merchants' Chamber is guilty of piracy in putting forward the recommendations it has done in its representation on the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee. The reason why such a charge is made against this otherwise respectable commercial body is that its Committee have got the temerity of recommending purchase by the Government of a few ships to be leased for management to some private company. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in their majority report recommended purchase of some steamship line by the Government and it must be said to their credit that such a recommendation showed their *bonafide* desire for the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine. The Committee of the Chamber have improved upon the original recommendation and put it into a practical shape by suggesting that the purchase should not be of one line only but of different ships belonging to different companies. It is natural that these suggestions of the Mercantile Marine Committee and the Indian Merchants' Chamber have created a flutter in the dove-cots of the Anglo-Indian press and the Anglo-Indian commercial community, for they sound the death-knell of the monopoly which has been enjoyed by the P. & O. and the B. I. Steam Navigation Companies of both the foreign and coasting trade of this country. In order to discredit these suggestions a red-herring is drawn across the trail by the "Times of India" adducing instances of Canada, Australia and America, etc. which countries, is alleged, have lost millions of pounds "which had to be made good by the tax payer." Such a vague allegation leaves out many things. In fact it may be said that too much importance has been attached by critics of the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee to instances of State management by Canada, Australia and America without giving adequate statistical and complete data to show how the system was managed in those countries and what were the reasons for the failure, if at all on their part. Let me point out, however that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has not advocated at all State management but has recommended the management being given to some company or other after the ships have been purchased by the Government. In fact so very particular and careful they are about this question of management that they write that "It must be clearly understood, however, as mentioned by the Mercantile Marine Committee in their report, that when particular ships are purchased from any of the existing lines the old management should be retained until such time as there are sufficient Indians available with the necessary experience to undertake complete management." It will be seen thus that the "Times of India" is deliberately misleading the public when it writes:—"Having achieved its purpose th Government is to sell or lease the boats to Indian syndicates; the tax-payer is supposed to taking all the risks and the syndicates any profits." The Hon. Sir Arthur Froom and his supporters in the press are quite fully aware that it will be next to impossible for this country to have an Indian merchant marine of its own unless some such drastic and radical steps are taken and it is because of this that they want to get the kudos of being sympathisers of Indian aspirations by merely supporting the suggestion for a training ship. They know that even if India has got trained young men coming out year after year from these training ships she will not be in any way nearer her goal of her national merchant marine unless she has got ships and unless the fangs of the biggest opposing syndicates are drawn out. This does not happen to suit the *vested interests* which have got this country in their grip and it is because of this that the proposal is dubbed as piracy, "piracy from line to finish."

I have been several times writing in these columns that simple English words have got a different economic significance and perhaps even political when used with reference to the Western countries from the significance which they are given when used with reference to India. A proposal to have a national merchant marine for any country will be acclaimed as patriotic for any Western nation, but when the same proposal comes from the Indian commercial community it is abused as being *piratic* in its tendency. Surely, if anyone is in a position to judge of the disastrous nature of the exploitation by foreign shipping companies, it is the Indian commercial community and it is this community which should have its final say in the matter and it is this country which should have its suggestions responded to by the Government if its professions for the development of Indian industries are, at all, *bona fide* and genuine. Unfortunately, as things are what they are, the opinion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and in fact the whole of the Indian public opinion stands in imminent danger of being disregarded entirely and the opinion of the small Anglo-Indian commercial cotery is going to carry weight with the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. The moral is obvious.

KHADDAR PRIZE.

The announcement regarding a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best essay on Khaddar and the spinning-wheel is a welcome one, made possible through the generosity of Sheth Rewashanker Jagjivan. The time allotted for sending in the essays is, however, too short, for any serious and able attempt at dealing with the whole subject in a comprehensive and systematic manner. The subject is divided into four parts. The writer will have to deal in the first part with the history of the spinning-wheel and the production of Khaddar in pre-British days. As there is the mention of cotton even in the Vedas the proposed history will have to trace the movement from the early times to the British times. The second part will be dealing with the history of the spinning-wheel in British times and this treatment may be considered comparatively easier as Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt has dealt with all the legislation which was passed to kill the hand-weaving industry in this country. Mr. N. J. Shah has also recently, in his book "History of Indian Tariffs" dealt with the Fiscal legislation in this country aiming at the destruction of indigenous industries. Over and above these books, however, there must be a mass of literature lying about in the despatches of the East Ind Company or the Government of India or stray newspaper or magazine articles Th third part will deal with possibilities hand-spinning and Khaddar and a comparison between the Indian mill-industry an hand-spinning and hand-weaving and fourth part with the possibilities of achieving boycott of foreign cloth through th spinning-wheel. It will thus be seen th two months will be perhaps too short a period for doing justice to this very important and all-absorbing question. Even now it not too late for extending the period to say, November, 1925. A prize of dol. 5,00 for a thesis on "Theory of Wages" is present announced in the "New Republic and the period fixed is 1st October 1926 showing how essential it is to give a sufficiently long period for such competitions. I hope Mahatmaji and the generous donor of the prize will, therefore, extend the period in order to get the good productions. There is otherwise a danger of efforts being merely journalese.

CAUSE OF SLACKNESS.

We have now passed four years of the movement of the Khaddar and spinning-wheel and should now require an exact analysis of the causes which have come in the way of the success of the movement and its popularity. For four years the prophetic voice of Mahatmaji (excepting during the period when he was in jail) has been calling upon the people of this country to work the spinning-wheel and use Khaddar—and the Congress organisations have been making strenuous efforts in this direction all this time. There is not much necessity, therefore, for exhortation, but there is every necessity for organisation. Messages which are received from Prophets require lay-people to give them a definite shape and form and to build Churches, if necessary, on the basis of their initial ideal. It therefore, now requires earnest and conscientious workers to put the ideas of Khaddar and the spinning-wheel into practical shape. The very first question which confronts us and which is asked in so many quarters, is what are the peculiar difficulties with which Khaddar has to contend. It is but a platitude that Khaddar woven in villages by the peasants from yarns spun by them was much more durable than any mill or foreign cloth was found to be. In fact it was one of the arguments put forward for the use of Khaddar by those who either did not believe in its political efficacy or were not rich enough to ignore all considerations of economy. As time went by, however, it was found that Khaddar was both more costly and less lasting than the mill cloth. This position was indeed surprising and startling, for it could not be conceived how processes carried on in such a simple manner could turn out a product which was less durable and more costly than the production of machinery. Several people would say, perhaps this demonstrates the utter impossibility of Khaddar competing with mill-cloth. Such a criticism, however, would be entirely misleading and out of the mark, for as a matter of fact it is not competition of machinery which has placed these two disadvantages in its way but certain faults of commission and omission on our own part. If Khaddar made by village people was certainly durable and cheap, there was no reason why Khaddar prepared during the Non-Co-operation days should neither be cheap nor lasting. For one thing Khaddar which was woven in villages was turned out from yarn which was spun not by amateurs but by the deft hands of women who had the instinct in them of good spinning inherited from previous generations. Then again this yarn was woven generally by the Dheds of the villages who were professional weavers and knew all the technique of weaving. Congress Committees who undertook the propaganda of spinning and weaving missed both these factors. The yarn they collected was from amateurs who did not know much about the technique of spinning beyond turning the spinning-wheel for a stipulated time every day. When the yarn was collected on behalf of the Congress Committees no care was taken to see that it was well-twisted and well-arranged in hanks. The spinners thought they were obliging both the Congress Committees and the enthusiastic men and women who went round for collection by giving their ill-spun, ill-arranged and dirtily kept yarn.

POOR GRADING.

I have seen maunds and maunds of such yarn with no efforts at grading and no efforts of separation of good from the bad yarn and no pains to prepare the lot for weaving if it was to be done in a careful manner. The natural result of all this was that weavers generally refused to weave this yarn in a piece-work manner as they were willing to accept mill-yarn or foreign yarn and had to be paid a stipulated salary per month or per week if their services were to be engaged at all. At several places weaving was learnt up by Congress volunteers or ordinary people for the love of the thing and amateur weaving was super-imposed upon amateur spinning with what disastrous result the public has already sufficiently seen. Where there was no amateur weaving but professional weaving the costs were as mentioned above much higher than what was the case with mill-yarn or foreign yarn. Besides, the badly-spun yarn came in the way of the durability of Khaddar woven from it, so much so that Khaddar cloth came to have the reputation or notoriety of lasting only for about a year, if even for that period. It must be remembered that people began purchasing Khaddar with a pre-possession in its favour and not with the prejudice against it at least in the matter of its lasting quality They may not have appreciated and liked the coarseness of Khaddar but even its opponents were sure of one thing and that was of its lasting quality. It is a tragedy that we, through our bad organization and lack of systematic work, have even destroyed this reputation which Khaddar had enjoyed for centuries and have earned for it the bad name of a fissiparous cloth which does not wear well. People sometimes purchase even cloth which does not wear well when they find that it is cheaper than other sorts of cloth. Thus for instance people do purchase Japanese underwear and Japanese piecegoods even when they know that all this cloth will not last for a long time and that only for the reason that the purchase will not entail on them an immediate high cost. With regard to Khaddar, no ever higher charges were to be paid initially to weavers as mentioned above. Then there were establishment charges on the part of the Congress Committees who put up hand-looms to utilise the yarn collected by them and these overhead charges specially as they were considered in the nature of propaganda work had a tendency sometimes to show themselves abnormally high. One such Khaddar piece would sometimes cost as high as Rs. 250 and it was not an exception. It is to be recognised of course that those were days of experiment and that the whole mentality of the people had to be changed, which is a herculean task by itself. Many of us, perhaps, almost all of us in cities and towns had never seen a spinning-wheel before and had sometimes not known what it is to have yarn well-spun and well-twisted in hanks but the problem now is all these days of experiment have passed and the Congress has come to accept spinning franchise as a fundamental part of its constitution. Khaddar and spinning-wheel have come to stay and those of us who have faith in the healing nature of these remedies for our national disease should see to it that the defects, faults and the mistakes of the experimental stage do not persist any longer. Mahatmaji's faith is faith which will overcome mountains and though it may appear as if the movement has gone down a bit, we may rest assured that the slackening is merely on the surface and that the movement has taken vital roots in the soil where it is meant to be implanted and that it now requires a good husbandry to keep it well-nourished with water and good manure in order to have it blossom forth again with all the virility and vitality of spring-time. I shall be glad to receive any question or queries on this movement from my readers who may be thinking of competing for Mahatmaji's Prize and shall be glad to answer these queries or to supply statistical information through post if I am addressed —"Care of the Editor."

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 20th January, 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 16th January to 19th January, 1925 ..	67211	109937	—42726
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 19th January 1925	962862	1229595	—266743
Shipments for the bi-week from 16th January to 19th January, 1925.			
United Kingdom	1870	..	+1870
Continent ..	10279	28343	—17764
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	36886	85272	+48386
Total ..	49335	113615	+64280
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 19th January 1925			
United Kingdom	11471	61206	—49735
Continent ..	120806	369242	—248396
China	18870	36657	—17487
Japan	475799	429913	+45886
Coast Ports ..	7696x	12190	—4494
Total ..	634442	908663	—274226
Afloat in harbour, Europe	3941	18034	—14093
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	74199	74661	—462

x Including 710 bales for U.S. of America

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 20th January, 1925.

Cotton	.. 23499 Bales.
Wheat	.. 12396 Cwts.
Linseed	.. 6571 "
Rapeseed etc.	.. 670 "
Gingellyseed	.. 8976 "
Poppyseed	.. Nil "
Groundnuts	.. 9620 "
Castorseed	.. 7084 "
Rice	.. 12229 "
Myrabollams	.. 2558 "
Cottonseed	.. 7881 "
Mowraseed	.. Nil "
Gram	.. 2149 "
Juwar	.. 328 "
Masur	.. 286 "
Barley	.. 273 "
Bajri	.. 867 "
Coal	.. 4463 Tons.

C. P. LANDHOLDERS.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION URGED.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 19.

A meeting of the voters of the Land Holders' constituency in Berar was, at the invitation of Mr. B. G. Kaparde M.L.C., Amraoti, held yesterday at Yeotmal in the Izardars and Inamdars' Association Hall, Baba Saheb Deshmukh of Ellichpur presiding. Among those present were by far the richest and the most influential Izardars, Jagirdars and Inamdars of Berar. An Association called the Berar Land Holders Voters Association was formed with Mr. V. H. Deshmukh of Ellichpur as its President and Messrs. D. K. Kane M.L.C. and B. G. Kharparde M.L.C. as its secretaries for the first year.

RESOLUTIONS.

At this meeting resolutions were passed condemning the proposed move of the local Government to extend the provisions of the Berar Alienated Villages Tenancy Law to Jagir and palampat villages in Berar, warning the Governments that in case they gave effect to the proposal the whole body of Jagirdars and Palampatdars would oppose the extension of the law to their villages and urging Government to ascertain the view of the members of that most influential body of landholders in Berar before taking any action in the matter.

Another resolution expresses the opinion that the grounds on which the claim for enhancement of the existing rate of assessment in the Khamgaon and Kalakpur Taluks for the ensuing revision settlement is based are unconvincing, praying Government not to proceed with the revision operations in any part of Berar till a regular Land Revenue Settlement Bill is placed for consideration of the Legislative Committee for Berar and appointing a Committee to draft a representation detailing its objections to Government proposals as well as making constructive proposals regarding the settlement policy to be pursued in Berar.

SWARAJIST POLICY.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Association in their present representatives in the C.P. Council and declaring that the stand taken by them last year of rejecting the whole budget was fully justified by the circumstances then prevailing, expressing the opinion that the time has come when the policy of complete obstruction would not be conducive to the best interests of the province in general and the constituency in particular and calling upon the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party to modify their policy with regard to such provincial legislatures as have a clear Swarajist majority so as to enable their representatives work on the lines of responsive co-operation. The present reforms though inadequate and unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Association must be worked as a thin end of the wedge to bring a stronger pressure on the Government with a view to obtain full responsible Government for the whole of India at the earliest possible date.

The last resolution calls upon all the members of the Association to carry out to the best of their abilities the resolutions of the Belgaum Congress regarding the wearing of Khaddar, the Hindu Muslim unity, boycott of foreign cloth and removal of untouchability.

BERAR LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 20.

An annual meeting of the Izardars and Inamdars Association was held here last Sunday under the Presidentship of Mr. Marutrao Bajirao Jankar when the annual report and account sheet were unanimously adopted. The meeting resolved that the revision settlement which was now proposed to be made in the Izara villages should be carried on on the same principles on which it was made in the Khaksa villages in Berar and demanded that until the principles of Land Revenue settlement and of revision settlement were put forth before and assented to by the Berar Legislative Committee the work of making the revision settlement in the Izara villages should be held over. The Association points out that it is the duty of the Government to see that at the time of making the revision settlement no steps are taken or records are made which would curtail the acquired rights of the Izardars.

The meeting passed a resolution ratifying the action of the secretaries in filing a civil suit against the Secretary of State with a view to get the Berar Alienated Villages Tenancy Law declared as illegal and unauthorised through the civil courts and recommended that the suit should be taken to the Privy Council if necessary. The Association has requested its members to try to establish village Panchayats in their respective villages as also within the sphere of their influence

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER CONVALESCENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Sir Sefton Brancker who has been suffering from a slight touch of pneumonia is now convalescent. Sir Sefton told the Associated Press representative that his chill has nothing to do with flying. It was the result of driving in open in cold in Delhi. He hopes to resume his journey in about ten day's time.

DANCEUSE AT VARIANCE.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

An interesting case was opened to-day at the Calcutta High Court before Justice C. C. Ghose in which Miss Phoebe Henderson, dancing mistress sued Mrs. Aenid Hunt, professionally known as Aenid Ballin, also a dancing mistress, for libel in so far as the defendant described her in certain advertisements in the Press, last year, as a pupil of hers. Both parties are well-known Calcutta dancers and the case, in view of the novel circumstances of the action has aroused considerable public interest The plaintiff stated that she was a member of the Association of Operatic Dancers of Great Britain, the British Normal School of Dancing and the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers of London. She started a school in Calcutta in December 1923. The defendant carried a rival school in the same house It was alleged that the defendant had falsely and maliciously claimed the plaintiff as one of her pupils with a view to gain advantage to herself and cause loss to the plaintiff. The plaintiff also stated that the allegations as advertised in the Press by the defendant were slanderous and that she had sustained serious damage on account of that. Plaintiff assessed the damages at Rs. 20,000.

The defendant in her written statement said that she had no knowledge of the plaintiff's professional qualifications and that it was untrue that she had maliciously claimed the plaintiff as one of her pupils with a view to gain advantage and cause loss to the plaintiff. She claimed that the words in the advertisements complained of were incapable of the meaning alleged by the plaintiff. She admitted having made the publications in question without the plaintiff's permission, but submitted that she was justified in making them and in so far as the words complained of were statements of facts, the words were true in substance and in fact. The hearing is proceeding.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Hearing of the suit brought by Miss Phoebe Henderson, a dancing mistress, against Mrs. Aenid Hunt, professionally known as Miss Aenid Ballin, another dancing mistress, claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for alleged malicious publications was resumed at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose.

Mrs. Aenid Hunt in her evidence said she was appointed by two Governors and a Viceroy to teach their children. She was appointed by Lord Cholmsford and Lord Ronaldshay and was asked by Lady Lytton to teach children in connection with a fete at Government House. Mr. Justice Chotzner and chidren of Mr. Justice Page were her pupils as also many officials and their children. She also taught Miss Kathban and Miss Maurian Hill. In cross-examination she said the whole point of her advertisement was that so far as teaching was concerned she was the only teacher entirely trained in Europe and the teachers mentioned there were partly trained by her and partly trained elsewhere.

Mrs. Maud Millicent Bottomley deposed that her husband was in the Indian Educational Service. She knew Miss Ballin personally as a well-known teacher of dancing. She did not think it would do any harm to Miss Henderson to suggest that she had lessons from Miss Ballin.

Mrs. Margaret Goode deposed that in her opinion Miss Ballin was a most dainty dancer. She had seen for a long time Miss Ballin had most wonderful power in instructing. Witness had lessons from Miss Ballin.

Hearing is proceeding.

ECHO OF CHAR MANIAR DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20

At the High Court to-day Messrs. Justices Newbould and B. B. Ghose were engaged in hearing a rule issued on behalf of Dr. Pratap Chunder Guha Roy, President of the Faridpur Congress Committee, who was convicted of defamation by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Faridpur and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. This case was a sequel to the incidents which happened in Char Maniar in June 1923 which formed a subject of interpellations in the Council. The case arose thus. On May 16th 1923, a dacoity was committed in a house in Char Maniar. A Police Sub-Inspector who had obtained previous intimation of the dacoity went to Char Maniar and arrested the dacoits. The villagers then turned up in a body and mistaking the policemen for dacoits arrested the Sub-Inspector and his constables. On receipt of information at the thana some police officers and constables went there, rescued the confined police officers and constables and held an enquiry. The investigations lasted over three weeks during which period several higher officials visited the place. On 5th June simultaneous house searches were made and thirty-one persons were arrested. On receipt of information that there was police 'zoolum' and oppression on men and women during the searches the petitioner and some members of the Congress Committee went to Char Maniar to enquire into the allegations made against the police. After enquiry the petitioner delivered four speeches in which, it was alleged, he made defamatory statements. One of the police officers concerned in Char Maniar house searches brought a case of defamation against the petitioner which resulted in the latter's conviction. Against this conviction the present rule was issued. The hearing was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

RAPPROACHMENT AT KOHAT.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

The following is the text of the Agreement arrived at by the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs of Kohat:—

"We the representatives of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities of Kohat, being desirous of effecting a settlement of all matters among the various communities connected with the Kohat disturbances of September 1924, hereby agree as follows:—

(1) All criminal cases connected with the Kohat disturbances of September 1924 be dropped and given up and no criminal cases of any sort be put forward in the guise of a civil suit against one another either individually or as a community.

(2 Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims will raise no objection and put no obstacle in the way of restoration and reconstruction of their respective places of worship which existed before the disturbances provided that the Gurdwara at the Springs near the Fort shall be reconstructed Kacha, single storied, on its old site and no encroachment or extension shall be made in its area. In future the building and use of this Gurdwara shall be subject to the orders which already exist.

(3) Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs will give each other full and genuine assistance in restoring to its owner any property seen and clearly identified by the owner to be his, and for which he can offer clear and legitimate proof.

(4) Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs sincerely assure one another that there will be no organised boycott due to the disturbances on either side either in Kohat city or its suburbs and that every effort will be made to maintain friendly relations with each other.

Note:—1. The case of the pamphlet under sections 153A and 505 I.P.C., already taken up by the Government is left at the justice of the Government.

2. Case Crown through Muhd. Afal Khan of Garhi Nawaz Khan versus Jalal, Nisar, Naqshband etc. of Bezadi Chikarket and Kharmatu under section 307 I.P.C. is excluded from this agreement and this case may be decided by a council of elders. Signed by the Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs on 12th January 1925 at Kohat. Office of the Muslim Working Committee, Kohat."

DUTY OF EASTERN NATIONS

VALUE OF EGYPT'S LIBERTY

(Translated from "Mehan Youmia"—Tehran.)

The "Mehan Youmia", a daily paper of Tehran, makes the following comments on the British policy in the East:—

At the time of change from Labour to Conservative Government some people thought of a change of British policy in the East, but we had said then as we say now again that change in the Government of England means no change in the British policy abroad. At the very outset the Conservative Government somehow utilised a false letter in the name of Zinovieff and made it a basis for rejecting the Russo-British Treaty.

We could forecast events like the above, but it was past our imagination that the English capitalists, making a sacrifice of an old man, will take possession of the waters of the Nile and the cotton-growing lands of the Sudan. It is also noteworthy that the "Daily Telegraph" holds out Egypt's case as a lesson for all Eastern nations. We Easterns should really learn a lesson from this case. We have been seeing these instances of Imperialism so often. Should we then allow this Imperialistic policy to go on. In India there is systematic repression going on; it is the same in Egypt. Although the Egyptians asked for the good services of Prince Arfanddoula to move the matter in the League of Nations and are also trying to present their case before an International Court, we should know once for all that the only aim of European policy is to benefit the Europeans. The word "Tarahum" (mercy) is not to be found in their dictionary. The duty of the Eastern nations is to unite under one banner. This is the only way to get out of Imperialistic clutches and that is how liberty can be achieved.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

(From Turkish and Arabic Papers.)

The ex-Caliph has sent an application to the Turkish Government to extend the time allowed to dispose of his estates in Turkey.

PROTECTING THEATRICAL INTERESTS.

A society has come into existence in Angora whose aim is to protect theatrical interests of improvement of dramas in the Turkish language. The Minister of Education, Shakri Bey, is elected president and several other notables and members of the Turkish Parliament have also joined the Society.

All the dancing halls are closed in Constantinople by the order of the Governor.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SYRIA.

The new French High Commissioner of Syria, General Saray, reached Beirut and was received with great show of pomp and honour. The people of Beirut laid their grievances before him and demanded that Syria should not be divided into small States, but should remain one large kingdom. Although Aleppo and Damascus are united according to a recent declaration of the French Government, but there is reason why Baladul Alavian be separated from Aleppo and Damascus.

"Fatel Arab" informs that Amir Ali has also given assent to the Treaty between Irak and Britain.

The Kurd tribes attacked a military post of Iraq, but were repulsed. They were led by Sheikh Mahmud who ran to Persia.

COMMERCIAL.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSERS. MONTAGU AND CO.

GOLD.

31st December, 1924.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 24th inst. amounted to £126,687,115 as compared with £126,684,760 on the previous Wednesday.

The very small amount of gold available here this week was taken by the Trade.

The Indian Trade figures (private account) for November last, (in lacs of rupees), are as follows:—

Merchandise Exports 3,364, Imports 2,254, Net Exports 1,110, Net Imports nil, Gold Exports 91, Imports 674½, Net Imports 667½; Silver Exports 9, Imports 223, Net Imports 214.

Total Net Exports—224.

During the month of October last, gold valued at $19,701,000 was imported by the United States of America, whilst $4,125,000 worth was exported by that country, making a total net import for the month of $15,576,000. The movements of gold to and from the U. S. A. during the first ten months of this year and of 1923 were as follows:—

Ten months ending October.	1924	1923
Imports	$289,584,000	$250,317,000
Exports	$ 15,284,000	$ 27,185,000
Net Imports	$274,300,000	$223,132,000

The 'Wall Street News' of the 20th inst. states that the Minister of Mines for Ontario recently estimated the gold output of that Province for this year at between $74,000,000 and $75,000,000, and said that by 1928 Ontario's production was expected to exceed that of the United States.

SILVER.

The poverty of the market became intensified after the holidays, and quotations fell 9/16d. on the 29th. making that for cash 31½d. and for forward delivery 31 5/8d., the lowest quotations recorded during the year. India has been a special source of weakness. China, America and the Continent have also sold. Bears have been bold and refrained from covering to any large extent. To-day, chiefly owing to the comparative smallness of the market, there has been some reaction.

We learn by the mail leaving Bombay on the 12th inst. as follows:—"The feature of the market this week has been an export of 4049 bars silver to China. This strengthened the market at one stage, but when a large shipment from America was reported the market again weakened. Large speculative business is doing in the bazar. Banks have been both buying and selling. Upcountry demand for the metal is about 150 bars per day and the stock of silver in Bombay is 6,000 bars."

The Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint in his annual report for the year 1923 (just issued) states as follows:—

"During 1923 a considerable amount of silver coin of the new standard was exchanged with the Bank of England for 925 coin withdrawn, but the necessity of affording further relief to the swollen circulation was emphatic and withdrawn coin was, after melting, disposed of as bullion to some extent without replacement. Old coin accumulated in the Currency Note Redemption Account was also replaced by new, and by the end of the year the greater part of the £7,000,000 allocated to the Account consisted of silver coin of 500 fineness.

The new silver coin issued during the years 1922 and 1923 was as follows:—

Issued to	1922.	1923.
Bank of England	£4,123,000	£3,250,000
Banks in Scotland	16,500	Nil
Banks in Ireland	22,900	19,300
Agents of Colonial Government etc.	178,125	6,900
Sundry Persons	3,625	Nil
Currency Note Redemption Account	2,175,000	2,925,000
Total	£6,519,550	£6,201,200

"Exclusive of about £60 in Maundy Money."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees)	Dec. 7	Dec. 15	Dec. 22.
Notes in Circulation	18025	17961	17830
Silver coin and bullion in India	8389	8317	8186
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government)	5713	5713	5713
Securities (British Government)	1700	1699	1699

No siver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 29th inst. consisted of about 53,700,000 ounces in sycee, 58,500,000 dollars, and 3,770 silver bars, as compared with about 54,200,000 ounces in sycee, 38,500,000 dollars, and 3,050, silver bars on the 20th inst.

Statistics for this month are appended:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Highest Price Cash Delivery, 33.3/8d., Two months' Delivery 33.1/2d; Lowest Price Cash Delivery 31.1/2d., Two months' Delivery 31.5/8d.; Average Price Cash Delivery 32.619d. Two months' Delivery 32.734d.

BAR GOLD.

Highest Price p. oz. fine 89s./11d.; Lower Price p. oz. fine, 88s/-d; Average p. oz. fine 88s/9.1d.

Quotations:—

December 29th. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 31.1/2d., cash 31.508d; December 30th. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 31.9/16d. cash 31.11/16d; December 31st. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 31.13/16d cash 31.7/8d..

December 29th. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, 2 mos. 88s/1d; December 30th Bar Gold p. oz. fine, 2 months 88s/-d; December 31st, Bar Gold p. oz. fine 2 mos. 88s/2d.

Average for the 3 days 31.625d. cash 31.729d. Average for 2 mos. the 3 days 88s/1d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/4d. and 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

We take this opportunity of wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March nominal 20/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 16/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 16/8 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 16/9 1/4.

Tone:—Market was quiet without any business.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 20.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. sellers 42/9.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 20.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 20.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March 19 1/4.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 16 5/8.

Tone:—Market was easier and weaker on eastern advices but closed steadier.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 636
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 686
Bank's buying D D Frcs 676.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.77⅛
London—Paris Frcs 88.48
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.10
London—Rome Liras 115.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market. Closed steady with selling for T T on London at 1/5 7/8.

London, Jan. 20.

Tele. Transfers quiet 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold steady £4.7.2
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 3/16

London, Jan. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32
Closing Tone of Silver:—Offerings are small.—Market closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T ready 15/16
Bank's selling T T February 27/32
Bank's buying T T February 29/32
Bank's selling T T March 25/32
Bank's buying T T March 27/32
Bank's selling T T April 23/32
Bank's buying T T April 25/32
Bank's selling T T May 11/16
Bank's buying T T May 3/4
Bank's selling T T June 21/32
Bank's buying T T June 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 3½ per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of money—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS., ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 5/8 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 —.1/16

Conversion Loan £77 9/16 —.1/16

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged

Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 57 5/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 plus 1/4

Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 —1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/1/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/10
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/2/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 22¼
Bar silver ready Rs. 75
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/13
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/3

London, Jan. 20.

Bar gold ready d 87/2
Silver ready d 32/3
Silver forward d. 32

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady conditions unchanged. Market closed featureless. India and China bought.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firmer but quiet, Buyers were at rather more money. Closed at £22 1/4 Buyers for Jan./Feb..

Cottonseed Bombay £10 5/8 sellers for Jan/Feb.

Castorseed Bombay £22 7/8 Sellers for Jan./Feb.

Rapeseed Ferozepore real bold £20 3/4 Sellers for Jan/Feb.

Rapeseed Toria £20 1/8 paid and Sellers for Jan/Feb. Firm.

Business was done in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Mar./Apl. Shipment to Hull at £22 1/2 and in Linseed Calcutta for May/June Shipment at £ 24 and for April/May Shipment to Antwarp at £24 1/8. In Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hamburg at £20 1/3. In wheat, Cargo, Australian for February Shipment at 68 and in Castorseed Bombay for Feb./Mar Shipment to Dunkirk at £22 3/4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67 4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84 2
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/12
5 per cent Loan due 1955 Rs. 97/3
5 per cent. Loan due 1949-55 93/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of the market dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1417/8, India Bank 74/8, Central 22/12, Eastern 18.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 422/8, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1165/12, Century 552/8, Central India 301/4, Colaba Land 161/4, Coorla 151/8, Crescent 240, Dawn 6/8, Edwd Sassoon 151/8, E D Sassoon 1/16, Fazulbhoy 332/8, Gokak 100, India Bleaching 322/8, Indore-Malwa 393/12, Jamshed M/g. 127/8, Kastoorchand 159, Khatau and 8/8, Kohinoor 1260, Laxmi Cotton 3025, Madhowrao Scindia 61/4, Madhowji 370, M Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 127/8, New Great 447/8, New City 370, Pabani 371/4, Phoenix 365, Simplex 220, Standard 1550, Swan 1300, Swadeshi 635, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnu Ct 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 350, Alcock 205, B Burma 320, B Burma N 1 72/8, Bit Burma 4 10, B Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 63/12, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord. 56, Katni Defd 150, New India Ins 11/14, Shivrajpur 53/8, Tata Iron Ord 11, Tata Iron Defd 26/14, Tata Hydro 757/8, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 20.

Hongkong Bank £139 1/2.
Chartered Bank £22.
National Bank £47 1/2
P. and O. Bank £11 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 21.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Gooculdas	2650
Elphinstone	35	Madras United	570
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee		Laxmi Cotton	3600
Alliance Cotton	90	Vishnoo Cotton	1725
Indian Dy. & Blg.	222-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	1000	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-2
E. D. Sassoon	1-11	Sassoon Silk	160
Indian Wol'n Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-10	Standard Mill	1600
Koorla Mill	105	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	127-8	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	220	Tata Power Elec.	95
Khatau Mill	127-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	inliq.
Jamshed Mill	125	Union Flour	2-8
Jivraj Baloo	900	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	650	New India	
New City	310	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	7-8	Great India	
Premier	80-12	Scindia Steam	6-4
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-14
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Ca ning	630
Bombay Indstl	16	B bay Telephone	30
Birla	18	„ Uganda	60
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	72-8
Madhaorao Scindia	61-4	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Maneckji Petit	2750	Tata Oil	9

COUNCIL BILLS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

London, Jan. 20.

No applications were received for bills and deferred telegraphic transfers and no allottments were made for the immediate telegraphic transfers.

The highest tender received for the immediate telegraphic transfers was 1/5 15/16.

Rupees one crore is to be offered for tender next week.

The following press communique is issued:—

"No allotments were made at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday the 20th January, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 15 lakhs."

2. Rs. one crore will be offered for sale next week.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Wool sales closed to-day steady, sold 24,128 Bales.

Vicanere First White lowest 28 and highest 33 pence.

Vicanere Average White lowest 21 and highest 27 pence.

Kandahar First White lowest 23 and highest 24 1/2 pence.

Kandahar Medium White lowest 21 and highest 22 1/2 pence.

METALS.

London, Jan. 20.

English best Selected Copper £69
Standard Copper G. M. B. £65 3/8
Copper Braziers £83 1/2
Yellow Metal 8 3/16
Hard Spelter 30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 17 3/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 7 points lower to 5 points higher in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 7 points up. The tone of the market is quiet and featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 20th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co:—

"Market dull and steady waiting for the report of ginnings."

Messrs. Bezel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 20th instant (6-10 p.m.) as under:—

"The inclination to advance prices is impeded by indication of further short time which may be necessary owing to falling off in trade. Consider chances are in favour of some easing off in the immediate future, but recommend purchases of next crop under 12½d."

In accordance with a small decline being reported in New York futures the market here opened this morning at Rs. 464 i.e. Rs. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for July-Aug. M. G. Broach April-May. At the outset Commission Houses were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 463. The values, then going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 456 on continuous selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 463 at 6-30 p.m.

At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 457, a prominent Indore operator bought which caused the market to improve to Rs. 458 but Commission Houses sold freely causing the market to ease to Rs. 456 and closed at Rs. 457 at 6-30 p.m.

The M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 476 and eased steadily to Rs. 471 on selling by Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs. The rate then going up by a rupee and a half on moderate buying by Offices closed at Rs. 472 at 4-30 p.m. The M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 447 and quickly receded to Rs. 444 on selling by Commission Houses. The prices after advancing by a rupee on buying by Bazaar Operators closed at Rs. 444 at 4-30 p.m.

Fairly good M. G. Bengal Dec./January and March were quoted at Rs. 392 and Rs. 382 respectively.

Yesterday the demand for ready cotton showed a distinct falling off and Exporters seem to have mostly covered their requirements for the present month.

To-day 100 bales Central Provinces No. 1 and 200 bales Central Provinces No. 2 were tendered against Oomra and only 100 bales Sind Punjab against Bengal Contracts. Total tenders up-to-date being 500 bales Oomra and 1,100 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, January 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	457
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	..	392
„ „	March ..	..	382
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	469
„ „ ..	March ..	..	442 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 21.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M G Bengal and S Punjab	423	413	398
M G. Oomra No. 3	480	470	460
M G Khandesh	475	465	4 0
M. G. Mathia	—	453	443

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	458
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	392
„ „ ..	March	..	382
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	472
„ „ ..	March	..	444

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay January 21.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G	..	..	..
„ Fine	M G.	..	410/15	..
„ F.G.	M.G.	385/95	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	410/15	..
„ F.G.	M.G.	385/95	..	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine				
	M.G.	470/75	485/90	..
Nagpur ..	..	470/75	485/90	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G	46 /85	4 0/75	..
Pulgaon .. „	„	465/7	47 /75	..
Dhamangaon „	„	455/65	465/7	..
Amraoti .. „	„	455/60	465/70	..
Khamgaon-Akola „	„	455 60	465/70	..
Mulkapur „	„	445/55	455/60	..
Khandesh „	„	440/45	450/55	..
„ F.G.	M.G.	..	..	March.
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	..	440/92
„ Fully Good	„	..	..	..
Muthia Fine	„	..	..	..
„ F.G.	M.G	430/40	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G	..	..	..
Westerns	„	500	..	..
„	H G	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G	500	..	..
Cambodia	„	5 0	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

21st January 1925.

New York, Market 20th Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.57	Jan.		23.50	—07
23 81	Mar	23.76—05	23 78	—03
24.12	May		24.10	—02
24.30	Jul.		24.32	+02
23.89	Oct		23 94	+05

New York spot on 19th J an. 24.05 +05
New Orleans .. .. 23.80 +15

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet featureless market. May highest 24.20 (10.04 a.m.), lowest 24.00 (12.17 p.m.), range .20 points.

Liverpool Market 20th Jan.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
12.70	Jan.			12 76	+06
12.77	Mar.	12 86+09	12.86+09	12.83	+06
12.85	May	12 93+08		12.92	+07
12.89	Jul.			12 96	+07
12.70	Oct.			12.77	+07
Egyptian 26.10	May		26.75+65	27.00	+90

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet market. Masters Federation state unless early improvement trade Lancashire will consider extension short time American Mills.

American cross rate 4.77 1/2.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal Standard quiet 13.99

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.35d.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	23.73
May	24.05
July	24.27

New York Noon Call—

March	23.72
May	24.05
July	24.25

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	23.53
May	23.97

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
January	12.16 plus 6
March	12.28 „ 6
May	12.92 „ 7
July	12.96 „ 7

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.78 plus 8.
March	12.85 „ 8
May	12.93 „ 8
July	12.96 „ 7
October	12.75 „ 5

EGYPTIANS

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

January	28.30 plus 50
May	26.70 „ 60
July	25.75 „ 50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
January	12.76 plus 6
February	12.76 „ 6
March	12.83 „ 6
April	12.86 „ 7
May	12.92 „ 7
June	12.93 „ 7
July	12.96 „ 7
August	12.91 „ 7
September	12.84 „ 8
October	12.77 „ 7
November	12.68 „ 7
December	12.65 „ 7
January	12.63 „ 7

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

January	28.85 plus 105
February	28.35 „ 100
March	27.95 „ 100
April	27.45 „ 95
May	27.00 „ 90
June	26.45 „ 80
July	25.95 „ 70
August	25.70 „ 70
September	25.15 „ 70
October	24.80 „ 70
November	22.30 „ 60
December	22.15 „ 60
January	22.10 „ 60

Tone:—Manchester Cloth market:—Slightly increased cloth demands.

Yarns:—Weakening Poor demand.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Scinde Good	10.40
Scinde Fully Good	10.80
Scinde Fine	11.20
Bengal Good	10.50
Bengal Fully Good	10.90
Bengal Fine	11.30
Oomra Good	10.80
Oomra Fully Good	11.30
Oomra Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.05
Broach Fully Good	11.45
Broach Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 23,000
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 21

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	425	..	442-8
Bombay Cotton	505	..	505
Bombay Dyeing	1122-8- 2-8-21-4	1125-30	45-1138 12
Century	532-8-27-8-30	535-47-8	552-8
Nagpur	527-8-22-8-25	5 5	530
Colaba	161-4-60-58-12	15-12	160
Crescent ex-divi.	242-8	240	242 8
Indore ex-divi.	393- 2-40	393-12	393-12
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	447-8-37-8-41-4	443 12	456 4
Pearl ex-divi	551-4-52-8-55	557-8	582 8
Phoenix	570	..	570
Bharucha	107-8	..	107-8
Simplex	218-12-15-17-8	217 8	220
Swan	1200	..	1300
Swadesh	640-32-8	635-40	640
Pabni	371-4	..	370
Fazal ex-divi.	942-8-22-8-25	927 8 37-8	45-943-12
Mathuradas	230	..	240
Tata Mill	167-8	..	167-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	120	..	120
Madhavji	3 6-4-72-8	372-8	371-4
Ruby	855	..	867-8
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	187-8	..	187-8
Meyer Sassoon	124-8	..	127 8
Alcock	202-8	..	202-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	320	..	320
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	90 10	..	90-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	66-4	..	63-12
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8 4
Central E. Mining	31-12	..	31 12
Indian Cement	37-8	..	38-12
Tata [illegible]	11-10-12	10-12	11
Tata Steel Defd.	26-4	27-8	26-14

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, January 21.

Khadi:—	Rs	a.	p.
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone and Century	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	6	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazelbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	3
Long Cloth Quality..			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Salita:—			
Century.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	2	0
Phoenix per piece	6	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pabancy	6	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Easturchand per piece	7	7	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Block Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan	11	10	0

FUTURES AT NEY YORK.—

January	23.50 —.7
March	23.78 —.3
May	24.10 —.2
July	24.32 plus 2
Spot Cotton at New York 24.00	—.5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80 unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 20.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

January	23.50 —.7
March	23.78 —.3
May	24.10 —.2
July	24.32 plus 2

FUTURE AT NEW ORLEANS.—

March	23.81 unchanged
May	24.04 unchanged

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 1/2

Demand Bills 4,77,37

Silver:—Foreign mined 68 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 20.

Barletta Russo—63¼ lbs. Jan./Feb. paid 68/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 70/6.

Tone:—Firm and dearer. Higher prices check business.

Australian Jan./Feb. buyers 68.

Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 66/6.

Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 65/6.

Tone:—Firm and dearer. Higher prices check business.

Club No. 2 Calcutta April/May sellers 64/9.

Choice White Bombay Jan./Feb. sellers 68

Cargo. Rosario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 68/6 paid for Jan./Feb. Shipment Cargo, Australian 68/- paid for February 67/3 Sailer expected in February.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

Sphinx Hockey League—City Police vs. Cathedral High School, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23.

P. and O. s. s. "China" with English mails due at noon.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

The s. s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—West Yorks vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Cooperage, 4 p.m.; G. I. P. Rly. vs. Bombay Battalion, A. F. I., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.; Y. M. C. A. Proctor vs. I. I. I., Oval, 4 p.m.; Eastern Telegraphs vs. Y. M. C. A. Byculla, Oval, 5-15 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 22, (Thurs) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 27m
Jan. 23 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan. 24 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Jan. 25 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 26 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant instead of on Thursday the 22nd instant as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Tamba Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 20th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 31st idem.

S S Morioka Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th February.

Jan 27 (Tues) Sunrise 7h 11m; Sunset 6h 29m.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At-Home of the Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall today (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Mrs. Palmer will speak on "Tutankhamen's Father-in-Law."

BOMBAY PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House 225, Girgaum Back Road (Proctor Road).

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY ANAVILS

A public meeting of the Anavils residing in Bombay and Suburbs will be held on Sunday next at 5 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Bhagvanji B. Desai, Mathew Cottage, Chowpatty to elect representatives for the Anavil Pratinidhi Sabha.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Consumption" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Development Chawl at Delisle Road.

"RELIGION AS A FORCE OF UNION."

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekanand Society Shrimat Swami Sharvanandji President of the Ramkrishna Math, Madras will deliver a public lecture at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. on "Religion; as a Force of Union."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. S. B. Kulkarni will deliver a lantern lecture on "Infant Welfare" in Hindi at Khoja's Chawl Mastan Tank Bellasis Road, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Students are requested to attend.

NATIONAL COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Social Gathering of the past and the present students of the National College, Bombay will be held on Sunday the 1st February 1925 at the College premises. All past and present students are cordially invited to attend and grace the function. The detailed programme will be announced at a later date.

LECTURES ON HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

Dr. P. V. Gharpure, M.D., the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver a series of four lectures on the "History of Medicine" on the following days:

Lecture I—Tuesday the 27th January 1925.
Lecture II—Monday the 16th February 1925
Lecture III—Monday the 16th March 1925.
Lecture IV Monday the 20th April, 1925.
Time:—4-30 to 5-15 p.m. on each day.
Place—Anatomy Lecture Theatre (Grant Medical College).

Lectures are open without payment of any fee to Medical students and practitioners.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 P V. Wave length 387 metres:—

One Step—Swanee.
Fox Trot—So this is Venice.
Fox Trot—Oh Gosh, Oh Golly I'am in Love
Waltz—Just a girl that men forget.
One Step—Wembling to Wembley.
Fox Trot—Joseph.
Waltz—Bring back that Old fashioned Waltz.
Fox Trot—Mona Vanna.

"PRACTICAL DEMOGRAPHY."

The second of the series of lectures by Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, Officiating Director, Labour Office, Bombay, on "Practical Demography" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lecture Theatre of the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, first floor, west side).

The following is the synopsis of this lecture:—Theories of population increase—The balancing Equation Crude and standardized death rates—Migration—Forecasts and intercensal adjustment—Population changes over small areas—Contours and Isopleths—Distribution in relation to area—Distribution in relation to means of subsistence the centre of gravity of distribution—density in local areas—urbanization—housing.

The lecture is open to the public.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th January 1925 to 6 a.m. of 21st January 1925:

Smallpox 4 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 99; total mortality this day last year 121.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the third week of 1925, i.e. the week ended the 17th instant, the total mortality 724 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 29.89. These figures compare favourably with those for the third week of 1924 when the mortality was 787 and death rate 33.00 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 962 and death rate 40.32.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 261 as against 2 and 271 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 155 were among infants under one year of age. 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small pox caused 11 attacks and 8 deaths; Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 411 as against 465 for the third week of 1924 and 420 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

SIR HALL CAINE'S "PRODIGAL SON" FILMED.

Sir Hall Caine ranks amongst the world's greatest writers and to film one of his books in the way he would wish is no light task. The Prodigal Son which is probably the author's best known work has been screened and will be shown at Pathe's Cinema on Saturday. The utmost care has been taken to ensure that the production is worthy of the writer and that the people responsible have succeeded in no small measure is proved by the fact that Sir Hall Caine wrote the producers a message saying how beautifully his story had been interpreted.

The picture is certainly a masterpiece. Every character is perfectly portrayed and the scenes are actually taken midst the delightful surroundings of Iceland, France and Italy.

It is a wonderful version of a wonderful book and visitors to Pathe Cinema have a treat in store for them.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

TO OPEN ON MONDAY.

The Director of Information writes:—

"Preparations for Baby Week are now well advanced and Monday next will see the opening of the most comprehensive exhibition dealing with Infant Welfare and allied subjects ever seen in the Presidency. The Week will be inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor at 5 p. m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall which will be used for lectures and cinema shows from January 26 to January 28. The Exhibition itself is in the Royal Institute of Science, and the stalls and exhibits there will be reproduced with certain additions, at the Girgaum and Parel Centres, (The Vanita Visram Hall and the Workingmen's Institute).

The character and extent of the exhibition may be gauged from a glance at some of the stalls. In the Infant Welfare section a model creche will be shown. Near this a healthy baby will be seen contrasted with one suffering from rickets and another little more showing the effect on children of the use of opium. Another part of this section will be devoted to a model clinic and Infant Welfare Centre. The Development Department and the Improvement Trust are showing models of old and insanitary chawls contrasted with the modern type. A most extensive and interesting exhibit is that provided by Dr. Sandilands Health Officer to the Municipality, and the Sanitary Association. Here the chief ills affecting men and women, arising out of neglect of hygiene and carelessness or ignorance of the common precautions to be taken in daily life as a protection against sickness will be shown and the appropriate remedy demonstrated. A dirty room and a clean one, flies, rat traps and rat poison, malaria and mosquitoes, disinfection, milk, plague and cholera and vaccination, are a few of the subjects dealt with. In addition there will be dental, ophthalmic and nose and throat stalls, two labour wards (the good and the bad) a maternity ward, and so on. A baby's clothing and cradle stall and a khaddar stall are also included.

Equally interesting and instructive are the lectures which will be given in the Vernacular during the week, illustrated by cinema films or lantern slides. A few of the titles are:—

"Infant Welfare", "Dental Hygiene in Public Schools", "Malaria", "Breast feeding", "Infant mortality, its causes and prevention", "Flies", "Advantages of Maternity Homes," "Responsibility of men in matters relating to maternity" etc.

From 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on January 27 the exhibition will be reserved for ladies only. Lady Wilson has kindly consented to attend and preside at a lecture which will be delivered in Hindustani by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on "Baby Week from a mother's point of view." Mrs. Naidu will also deliver this lecture on January 31st and February 4th at the Girgaum and Parel centres, these being the days reserved for ladies from 4 to 6 p.m. Lady Wilson has kindly consented to attend these centres also.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

In the share market jutes opened practically unchanged with only narrow fluctuations in the speculative shares. The higher denominations had little or no enquiry and rates were easier and in buyers favour. In coals a limited turnover took place in this section Western marking a drop of five points on the previous quotation while Standard noted a similar appreciation. In teas a dull tone prevailed with sellers predominating. In miscellaneous nothing of any importance was recorded. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929/47 94/6, 5 per cent. loan 1945/35 98, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/11.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1495

Cottons:—Kesoram 5/4.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 104/3, Alliance 635, Belvedere 3/4, Caledonian 3/6, Cheviot 2/9, Clive 45, Dalhousie 44/6, Fort Alister ord 9/6, do pref. 117, Fort William 405, Gouripore pref. 98/6, Howrah 43, Hukumchand 11/8, Kamarhatty 640, Lawrence 635/5, Lothian 444/5, National 31/12, Northbrook 60/4, Presidency 8/11, Reliance 62/8, Standard ord. 468/5, do pref. 100, Union 636.

Coals:—Banejorah 14/6, Bengal 536, Burrakur 39/4, Chatabar 3/6, Dameguria 18, Jamby Central 6/4, New Beerbhoom 44/8, New Kendah 9, New Tetturya 9/4, North West 26/12, Rameegunge 47/8, Sowardih 3/10, Standard 60, Western 4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 28, Burma Finance and Mining 2/7, Calcutta Tramways 15/4, Kellner and Co. ord. 6/8, do pref. 8.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6, Rutema 19/4, Sapoi 25.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.

LADY WILSON AMONG GIRLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF GIRLS' NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution function of the New High School for Girls took place on Tuesday at the Excelsior Theatre under the presidency of Lady Wilson, who gave away the prizes to the successful pupils of the institution. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present. Lady Wilson, on arrival, was received by Mr. J. B. Petit to whose munificent gift of Rs. 1,50,000 the institution owes its present existence, Miss Patak and Miss Guha, the Head-mistress of the school.

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra was in attendance, Mr. Behr conducting.

An interesting programme of music, drill and recitation was successfully gone through by the pupils of the School. A scene from Shakespear's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was also staged, all the amateur actresses acquitting themselves most creditably.

After Miss Patak, had read the report of the institution, Lady Wilson distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. J. B. Petit, the function terminated.

DELHI RIOTS CASES.

SIR MIAN MOHAMED SHAFI TO DEFEND MUSLIMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

On the invitation of Maulana Khawaja Hasan Nizami on behalf of the Muslims of Delhi Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi has honorarily offered his services for the defence of the cases arising out of the recent Delhi riots against the Muslims in the Sessions and the High Court. He came to Delhi this morning on a private visit and was accorded a very hearty reception. Though the arrival was quite private yet hundreds of Muslims of all shades of opinion in appreciation of the great sacrifice of the Mian Saheb for the cause of the Muslims reached the station before sunrise. The Presidents and Secretaries of Anjuman-i-Islamia and other Muslim Anjumans and notables of the city garlanded him and showered flowers upon him on his alighting from the train. Sir Dr. Iqubal and the Hon. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Quadir have also offered their services and it is expected that the Hon Mian Shah Nawaz, Mir Maqbool Mahmood and Maul Niaz Ali will soon follow suit.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

POLICE SUPDT. CROSS-EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The recording of the statement of the accused in the Akali Leaders Trial, now proceeding in the Lahore Court before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, having been finished Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police the complainant in the case is being cross-examined by Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, the accused. Questioned by the accused Mr. Smith stated that he informed Government that Sikhs in the Punjab wanted to establish Sikh Raj. He was in touch with the Sikh agitation and the Akali movement but did not know much of the Sikh press activities. The witness considered some of the Sikh newspapers as seditious and anti-Government. He was not prepared to produce the reports submitted by him to the Government as they were confidential documents and he refused to answer questions about this matter. He could not say whether the prosecution of the accused in this case was based on the Government resolutions and speeches of the Governor and Sir John Maynard, the Finance Member.

RANGOON ASST. COLLECTOR ASSAULTED.

A PREMEDITATED ATTACK.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

An attack on Mr. U. Aung Than, Assistant Collector of the town, on Saturday night is reported from Mandalay. While attending to his wife who was seriously ill in his house, U. Aung Than was suddenly called by some person who told him that Princess Kyaukpedaung wanted to give him some medicine. Mr. U Aung Than followed him and on the way he was suddenly attacked by the person with a *dah* causing four incised wounds There was a struggle and Mr. U. Nyein, Esdm Teik Tin Pyu Hom and the servants who came in at the shouts saved the Assistant Collector's life. The assailant escaped and is still at large. The wounds are not of a serious nature. U. Aung Than is still in hospital and is improving. The cause of the attack is unknown, though the attack appears premeditated.

PRINCE ARTHUR LEAVES DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Their Royal Highness Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by Capt. Batty, Military Secretary, left Delhi for Lucknow this evening. Their stay here was devoid of formal State functions at His Royal Highness's special request. They however, saw all the historic sights of Delhi including the Fort, the Jumma Musjid, the Qutub Minar and New Delhi.

Their Royal Highnesses were present this afternoon at a garden party given by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading which was attended by high officials and their families, ruling Chiefs including the Maharaja of Bharatpur and Datia, non-official members of the Legislature and prominent citizens of Delhi.

CLAIMS AND SUPER-CLAIMS

"DAILY MAIL" & "TIMES"

A WORDY TUSSLE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Wednesday at 4-10 p.m., Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding. The subject of Municipal advertisements in the local English newspapers formed once more the subject matter of a lengthy discussion. The subject was broached afresh as a result of a letter to the Chairman of the Standing Committee from the Managing Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail." In the course of the letter, the Managing Editor after enumerating the various claims of the "Indian Daily Mail" which are daily dinned into the ears of the public through its own columns, made certain serious allegations against the claims in the matter of circulation of the other English dailies, specially the "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India", for superscribing the "absurd legend" upon their title-pages. A great deal of discussion took place over the question and finally it was decided to drop the discussion of the matter and leave it with the Commissioner for necessary action.

At the outset, Mr Byramji Jijibhoy wished Mr. R. P. Desai, the new Secretary, every success in his new office and expressed his appreciation of the services of the retiring Secretary, Mr. Moolvie.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Consideration was then given to the letter from the Commissioner submitting the names of the various firms who had tendered to supply coal for Municipal purposes for the year 1925-26. The nine firms who submitted their tenders were:—(1) Messrs. Shiavax C. Cumbatta and Co., Ltd., (2) Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., (3) Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd., (4) Messrs. Choonilal Harilal and Co., (5) Messrs. Sita Ram and Co., (6) Messrs. N. R. Nazir and Sons; (7) Messrs. Madhavlal and Co., Ltd., (8) Messrs. Hiralal Himatlal and Sons, (9) Messrs. Turnbull and Co. The letter also contained the tabulated statement of rates quoted by the various tenderers. The Commissioner recommended the tender of Messrs. Hiralal Himatlal and Sons for the supply of coal at Rs. 21 a ton for the requirements of the Love Grove Pumping Stations and Outfall Works and the tender of Messrs. Shiavax C. Cumbatta and Co., Ltd., for the supply of coal at the various Municipal depots in the city at Rs. 18-12-0 per ton. The cost of coal approximated to about Rs. 2,46,375.

The Chairman wanted to know whether the firm of Messrs. Shiavax C. Cumbatta and Co., Ltd., was not a colourable imitation of the firm by the name of Messrs. C. Cumbatta and Co., as there is a Municipal resolution to the effect that no tenders be accepted from Messrs. C. Cumbatta and Co.

The Commissioner and Mr. Boman-Behram assured the Chairman that so far as they knew the two firms were quite different concerns. Some members wanted to know from the Commissioner how the different quotations submitted by various members leaked out. The Commissioner said that as he had no confidential clerk and as the question of tenders had to go through more than one department it was impossible to keep the matter secret.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that was why he had once suggested that all tenders should be opened before the members of the Standing Committee. Continuing, Mr. Tairsee moved that tenders for coal be re-invited. Besides the fact that they would effect a saving as the rates would be cheaper by a rupee or a rupee and a half, those very tenderers would revise their rates. To this Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the tenderers be asked to send fresh quotations.

The Committee, however, carried Mr. Tairsee's proposition and decided to call for public tenders for coal once again.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

The next item considered was the letter to the Chairman from the Managing Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" in the matter of Municipal advertisements to English newspapers, a brief summary of which was circulated to the members. The summary which the Chairman said was not accurate stated that although the "Indian Daily Mail" was an evening paper it was a complete *daily* newspaper like the "Times of India" or the "Bombay Chronicle"; that it had a circulation of over 5,000 copies in the city and nearly as much in the mofussil. That advertisements and reading matter were so arranged in the "Indian Daily Mail" that every advertisement, including Municipal advertisements, was regularly published either next to or opposite to reading matter; that the paper had the largest *certified* net daily sale in Northern, Southern, Central and Western India; that the value of the paper as an advertising medium had been testified to by the largest and best known firms in the country; that it was the only newspaper that had certified its circulation and that the net sale of the paper had been during the past few weeks as much as 12,000 copies per day.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said that in addition to that the Managing Editor had made certain statements against the other paper which he ought not to have made. A copy of the letter was sent to the "Times of India" Office and the Chairman had received a rejoinder from them. The circulation of the two papers in question was not the concern of the Standing Committee. But as several members had not received the copies of the letter from the Managing Editor, "Indian Daily Mail" he proposed to read that portion of the letter from the "Indian Daily Mail" to which the "Times of India" had sent a rejoinder and the rejoinder also.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said in the ordinary course the letter of the "Indian Daily Mail" ought to have been published in full. No doubt the letter contained certain allegations against the circulation of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India." It was the business of the "Times of India" to come forward and boldly repudiate those statements.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy then read a portion of the letter from the "Indian Daily Mail" characterising the claims of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" in the matter of circulation as utterly false and said that the "Evening News" enjoyed a circulation of a few hundred copies. The letter from the proprietors of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" repudiated the allegations which they termed as grotesquely false and claimed that the "Times of India" had a circulation of 26,000 copies daily. They also were prepared to prove their circulation by the auditors' report.

After a great deal of discussion it was finally settled to send the letters to the Commissioner in continuation of the correspondence received upon the subject for his consideration at the time of the renewal of the contracts.

The Committee then dissolved.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

KHILAFAT CAR SMASHED.

DRIVER CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

A serious motor accident resulting in injuries to two drivers and serious damage to a motor car, took place on the Queen's Road on Tuesday night.

A "Cleveland" car believed to be belonging to the Central Khilafat Committee was proceeding along Queen's Road in the direction of Girgaum at about 7-45 p.m. After passing the Princess Street the driver of the car in trying to overtake a Victoria is said to have turned to the right. In the meanwhile another car from behind tried to cut through between the two vehicles when the driver of the "Cleveland" car was obliged to have swerved still further to the right to allow the car to pass. Simultaneously a car belonging to Dr. V. A. Parulkar came from the opposite direction and to avoid the collision with the "Cleveland" the driver of Dr. Parulkar's car moved to the extreme left. But it was said that the "Cleveland" had gone so far on the wrong side of the road that an accident was inevitable and a terrific clash ensued.

The driver of the "Cleveland" sustained serious injuries and is reported to have fractured his knee. The other driver, however, escaped with slight injuries.

The "Cleveland" car was severely damaged its front part being completely smashed, while the other car was not so badly damaged.

Police officers from Princess Street Police Station repaired to scene of accident and removed the injured driver to the G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

A remand was obtained for the driver of the "Cleveland" who was charged with rash and negligent driving at the Esplanade Police Court, as he is still in hospital.

CONVICTED OF HOUSE TRESPASS.

Deputy Inspector Rahn hauled up Durga Rahan before Mr. H. P. H. Bastaw, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of house-trespass with the intention of theft.

The evidence showed that on the 18th instant at about 1-05 p.m. the complainant Ardeshir N. Dubash was sitting in his flat on the third floor of a house on the Colaba Causeway. He heard a dog bark and went out to see what was the matter when the accused was seen peeping through the door. As the accused would not give any satisfactory answer why he had gone there, the complainant took him to the Police Station. The accused had no means of livelihood and no fixed place of residence. He was once bound over for theft.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 3 months' hard labour.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Bastar, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Irdi charged Dagdu Mangoo on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on the 16th instant Purshottam Mulji entrusted the accused with five cases of cloth valued at Rs. 4,000, for carrying them in his cart from Alexandra Docks to Malbadevi Road. The accused never took the goods to their destination but after misappropriating them absconded. He was traced to Jalgaon in Ratnagiri District.

The accused was remanded into police custody for further inquiries.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Mahomed Nanji and Laiji Bhagwan were put up before Mr. H. P. H. Bastar, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft.

The facts of the case were that Machhand Nathoy a youth and by profession a coppersmith was going towards the Crawford Market on Thursday last. The two accused accosted him and showed him a piece of shining metal which they would like to part with if the boy wanted. The boy was persuaded to accompany them to a lonely place in Carnac Bunder Goods Yard. There accused No. 1 passed a piece of "gold" to accused No. 1 who gave two rupees to accused No. 2. Both the accused then forcibly removed a gold wristlet from the complainant's hand and gave him a piece of metal which they passed off as gold. The boy left the place crying when he met one Mahomed Yacoob who saw the *mawalies* accompanying the boy. Mahomed asked the boy to wait and got the accused arrested. A search was made of the accused's persons when the wristlet was removed from the mouth of accused No. 2.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

The accused were remanded for inquiring into their antecedents.

HUNGER STRIKE ENDS.

TULSI PLANT RESTORED AT YERAWADA.

(Associated Press.)

The hunger strike of the Hindu prisoners at the Central Jail at Yerawada has ended and all the prisoners have taken their food to-day as usual. The reports in the press about the hunger strike were exaggerated. Certain orders issued by the Superintendent in connection with the removal of tulsi plants were misunderstood and misinterpreted by the Hindu prisoners. The Superintendent explained his object and the majority were satisfied, but a small section went on hunger strike till the tulsi plants were restored. The work of restoration that was going on was finished to-day and those who remained on strike took their food.

The Superintendent of the prison contradicts the reports in the press that Bapat, the Mulshi leader advised the prisoners to go on strike and states that Bapat had nothing to do with the strike.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER COMMITTED BY BOYS.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Bhikha Mahomed and three others
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Roynjee.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Broach. The first accused Bhikha Mahomed who is a boy of 15 and the 4th accused Bald Lalu who is a boy of 15 were committed along with accused No. 2 and No. 3 to take their trial for commission of murder of one Umed Raje by accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 while accused No. 1 Bhikha was rendering them general help by accompanying them, which was an offence punishable under Section 302 I. P. Code so far as accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were concerned and under Section 302 read with section 109 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code so far as accused No. 1 was concerned. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 17th July last the deceased Umed Raje had gone to Ankleshwar to make purchases of miscellaneous articles such as oil, sugar, etc., and at the evening when he was returning in company with one Amir alias Vankia, the four accused over-took him from behind and accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 belaboured him mercilessly on the head and other parts of his body with hatchets and dharia and killed him outright while accused No. 1 was giving them general help by standing by their side armed with a heavy stick and by pressing the deceased while he was staggering and breathing his last, so as to accelerate his death. The deceased was then dragged and thrown away at some distance from the beaten track where he was murdered. Amir Patteh ran away for his life and went to Adadra. He reached there at about midnight and told his father that Umed had been cut up by the four accused, whereupon his father Patteh at once started to go to Sayan in his company and reached the place of offence and informed the Police. The accused surrendered to the Police on the 22nd July.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 stated that they had been falsely got implicated by Patteh as his wife had been kept by one Gaman; and accused No. 4 stated that Patteh had been inimical with him as he had given information about a certain petty theft of some wood said to have been committed by Patteh and his partner Bapat from a carpenter.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of voluntarily belaboring the deceased and intentionally killing him. It was argued on behalf of the defence that because Kalu and Natha ventured to tell a lie by saying that they themselves had witnessed the four accused persons disposing of the dead body, there was no guarantee that the boy Amir and his father were not similarly telling a lie. But there were several circumstances in the case which went to show the absolute truthfulness of the story told by Amir and his father.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused. Their Lordships observed that there were very convincing reasons to hold Amir's story true. Their Lordships were satisfied from the record that the story put by Amir was not concocted. There was very clear evidence to convict the accused. With regard to the two accused who are boys, their Lordships observed that their case would be represented to Government for consideration.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Committee which has been formed to organize the Reception Committee for the 18th Session of the All-India Shia Conference was held on the night in the Murafiari Press, Nazim-ul-tujjar Aga Mirza Hashim Sahib Isfahani presiding. More than fifty members attended. Messrs. M. U. Nazim, Abid Ali and Seth Ismailbhai Alarakhya were elected Secretaries of this Committee and Seth Wazir Ali Bande Ali was appointed Treasurer. The fees of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Reception Committee were fixed Rs. 50 and 25 respectively. It was resolved to make vigorous efforts and enrole members of the Reception Committee and as soon as 50 members are enrolled a Reception Committee would be formed. The books for enrolling Reception Committee members are now available and they are issued from the Secretary's Office and also by the Treasurer. The fee of the Reception Committee members is fixed Rs. 5 only, but according to the constitution of the Conference, members of the Reception Committee paying Rs. 10 will have the right of vote in the Conference.

ALL-INDIA SHIA LEAGUE.

Mr. Syed Tajdar Husain Rizvi in the course of an appeal to the Shia community to organise themselves writes from Humayun Manzil, Lucknow:—An All-India Shia League has been started here about a year ago. The objects of the League are (a) to safeguard the rights and liberties of the Shias of India, (b) to participate in the general politics of other Islamic sects and other communities of India until it be fatal to their cause, (c) to form one pact for the whole Shia community and work it as far as possible and (d) to unite all the nations of the world and especially the Islamic nations of the world. The constitution of the League is ready and can be had from me.

Speaking at the Founder's Day Celebrations of the Presidency College His Excellency Lord Lytton traced the history of association of the Governors of Bengal with the College. Referring to the question of relation of the Presidency College to the University of Calcutta, His Excellency said that the Committee now sitting would give them good advice on the matter.

The Baby Week Exhibition was opened to-day by Lady Lytton at Kasimbazar Palace. Lectures, demonstrations, collections etc. will take place during the next few days.

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HYDERABAD

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1924.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

Disappointment at the utterance of Lord Reading before the Assembly in regard to economic topics could be only exceeded by the disappointment felt by the country at the attitude taken by him in the matter of political reforms and repressive measures. His Excellency will doubtless leave a name behind him in history as a master of equivocation and evasion, but he forgets that it is not possible to mislead all the people all the time. We are told, in 1925, that "the policy advocated by the Fiscal Commission has been steadily pursued". To our certain knowledge, the depression of trade which has overtaken this country for the last three years, has affected more than one industry, and more than one concern could have been saved by small and timely assistance. But the only action taken in pursuance of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations is the one which affects steel industry, and this has been an absolute failure. In dealing with this subject, instead of giving an explanation as to why Lord Reading's Government failed to utilise the special powers entrusted to them for all these months, Lord Reading has attempted to cover up the sins of the Government's exchange policy by saying that the present acute position in regard to steel industry has not arisen through the rise of exchange, but through lower prices of Continental steel. The Tariff Board in their second report were very emphatic on the need of "adequate protection." For one reason or the other it would now appear that the drama of steel would be taken to its logical conclusion, but industries of this country would be left in the wilderness in which they always have been under the British administration. That the weight of British policy has been on the whole against the growth of manufactures in India would be hardly denied even by the most robust defender of Government's action.

On the question of currency policy, the announcement, which His Excellency made, was claimed to be important, and this was that at some time, possibly during the next twelve months if world conditions are stable, a committee of investigation will be appointed. This means that if in the opinion of those who regard India as a subordinate satellite of the English money market, the time is not quite favourable for the consideration of currency reform, the country must wait indefinitely. India was not respected when in 1919-20 Government rushed into adopting a policy in the matter of exchange, which led to crores of rupees of damage to the poor country. In fact the action taken was against the weight of the Indian evidence and against the minority report by the only Indian on the Babington Smith Committee. The Government of Lord Reading, who can rush into wrong action, do not appear to be equally keen on setting matters right but if public opinion in this country counts for anything, we trust during this session of the Assembly it will be made very clear that India cannot tolerate the mismanagement of her currency in the interests of the English financial system any longer. While the exchange issue is to be hung up, Sir Basil Blackett is not backward in further exploiting Indian currency system for helping London. As an illustration of this is the new measure, under which greater power of note issue against paper is to be given to Government to the extent of fifteen crores more. It is obvious that this power will be used for using India's funds for purchasing further sterling loans in the United Kingdom which amounts to the same thing as lending out Indian moneys to the United Kingdom. If the preference of the people for metallic currency diminishes it is clear that the advantage is being reaped not by India, but by Britain and what else could you expect when the man placed at the helm of finances in India is a hind of the British Treasury who is naturally loyal to his first love? We are assured that the Government will not permit stringency of the money market this year. It is possible to infer from this that the Government will resort to heroic measures, but this country is not asking for heroic measures. All that it asks for is the establishment of natural conditions so that when the balance of trade in the larger sense is favourable to India, gold could come into this country freely and increase the currency. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Lord Reading, should publicly champion a system of manipulation and "management," but the time when this sort of grandiloquent talk alone could satisfy the people has passed.

With economic distress of a virulent character prevailing all over the country with the standard of life of the agricultural population steadily going down, with unemployment of the most distressing character affecting the middle-class city population everywhere, it is surprising that the Government should delay their decision with regard to the economic enquiry, which was pressed by the Assembly last September. It is characteristic of the makeshift and opportunist mishandling of large issues which is going on at Delhi, that the Government should attempt to ask the Taxation Enquiry Committee to "provide material of much value for an economic enquiry." We have already indicated that the manner, in which this Committee is asking questions on the subject of the economic enquiry, is unfair and malign. We are now to have, not an economic enquiry proper, but another small committee to report on the "feasibility of instituting an enquiry of this character". In other words the demand, which has been consistently made by economic reformers in the country for the last twenty years, is again to be turned down by means of a vapid enquiry through a boneless committee. In the meanwhile the sinister and costly farce of the Taxation Enquiry is to proceed. The country expected His Excellency to give some reason for going counter to the decision of the Assembly in the matter of the Taxation Enquiry and to the almost universal disapprobation of the principle and programme of that enquiry. Lord Reading, who claims that he has come to give even handed justice to this country and who publicly declared it to be his desire to impart some reality to the political reforms, has dismissed the recommendation of the Assembly on this subject by the bald statement that the "Taxation Committee have begun their labours." It amounts to this that it is not necessary to ascertain how the people live and whether they can make both ends meet and if anything can be done to improve their condition. But it is very necessary to enquire how more money can be squeezed out of them. This is a position against which every Indian in every camp must register his opposition, because there is no curse greater than the curse of overtaxation, and there has been ample evidence that this country is suffering from that evil in an acute form and that the economic outlook for every class of the population has become darker indeed.

NATIONALITY OR LIBERTY?

As the struggle for Swaraj in India is capable of being interpreted in terms of national consciousness no less than as a problem of popular liberation, the distribution of emphasis on either of these aspects often alters the true significance of the question. Thus Die-Hards will argue that the mischievous agitation in India is the outcome of racial ill-will and national selfishness and has nothing to do with the genuine demand for democratic government. On the other hand, those who have been taught to believe that political autonomy is the natural concomitant of a homogeneous nationality take tremendous pains to show that India is not a nation but a congeries of peoples having nothing in common save the super-imposed bond of *Pax Britannica*. Both these views though divergent in their analyses are happily one in their ultimate conclusion. India cannot have self-government, we are sagely informed, because her social conditions stand in the way of both representative democracy and a united nationality. The development of responsible government is, it seems, still an open question despite the August announcement and the I. C. S. caste is there to prevent caste-privileges and monopolies as the European commerce takes care to leave little room for exploitation by indigenous agencies.

We do not, however, propose to deal with these subtle differentiations between home-rule and democratic institutions or to expose the crude fallacy underlying the contention that only racial or religious homogeinity can form the basis of representative government. Any stigma, it has been well-said, is good enough to beat a dogma and the stilted dogmas of the Die-Hards have been easily disproved by the staggering facts about the rule of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. But it is surprising that in quarters where one expected greater enlightenment, there is a strange lack of understanding. Col. Wedgwood, in his entertaining volume on "Essays and Adventures" published some time ago, suggests, for example, in one of his two chapters on India that "the Indian Non-Cooperation movement is not wholly inspired by desire for Colonial Home Rule." With a light touch as of a psycho-analyst, he observes that there is in that movement a unconscious "fear of representative and responsible institutions" and "a conservative element nervous of these Western ways of voting." At the time Gandhiji protested again and again that the Swaraj for which the nation had been striving was not his own ideal of utopia depicted in "Hind Swaraj" but parliamentary self-government. If nationalist leaders have abstained from mere academic constitution-mongering, it is because they realise that an effective struggle must precede the luxury of constitution making. What they want is not a constitution but the power to make one since the form which a national government should take is, if the words of Viscount Cecil used in connection with opium policy, a purely domestic concern of that country. Col. Wedgwood imagines that "when Parliament fails, autocracy is the only alternative," arguing sub-consciously from the examples of Mussolini and Lenin. It is a peculiar British obsession that self-rule means only the British type of parliamentary government and though we are helplessly imparting that system with most of its evils and without any of its powers, that is no reason why India should not assimilate instead of imitating when she has the power to do so. For the experiences and experiments of the West—and not Britain alone—in the art of governance, the social traditions and economic conditions of India, all alike forbid an indiscriminate transplanation of British political institutions in India. Nor can Col. Wedgwood be ignorant of the genesis of the revolt against the West which, in the main, is tractable to the intense distrust aroused by the existing political system that is considered a product of Western civilisation. If Col. Wedgwood wishes to vindicate the moral basis of that civilisation and prove the sense of justice and the sincere responsiveness of parliamentary government, he should have persuaded his colleagues simply to observe their pledges. The authority of a rational conscience to which true Non-Cooperators pay homage is infinitely superior to the plutocracy which plays with parliaments and controls the actions of even a Labour Government.

Notes of the Day.

Queer Subterfuge.

Lord Reading is tremendously subtle, and he has disallowed Mr. Belvi's resolution entreating his lordship to yield power to the Assembly for electing their own Speaker. The objection is that it is not a matter pertaining to the Governor-General-in-Council! The distinction between the Governor-General and the same Personage-in-Council seems to be a fertile resource of obscurantism with Lord Reading. Nearly a week ago we pointed out the queer legalism upon which Sir Frederick Whyte's continuance in office was being managed. Like other English officials in India, Sir Frederick came out at a sacrifice in order to help the Dependency, and he was engaged to fill the place of the Speaker and for a short period of four years to set precedents for India. He must, after experience, be the first to admit that the responsibility is capable of being shouldered by Indians without catastrophic consequences; but he is pinned down to office by the Viceroy because of His Excellency's refusal to declare the prorogation of the Assembly for twenty-four hours. Mr. Belvi was right in appealing to Lord Reading's Government to end the tenure and deliver Sir Frederick from the false suspicion that he himself was keen to defraud the Assembly of their right of electing their own Speaker after four years. Sir Frederick is too decent a gentleman to incur suspicion. We wonder if Sir Frederick Whyte's appeal to Lord Reading will fare better than the prayer of the Assembly. Everything depends upon the willingness of Lord Reading not to exploit legal quibbles in order to defeat the purposes of the Act.

A Scientific Enquiry!

Do the Government of Bombay want to disprove the growth of unemployment among the middle classes? We hope not, in spite of the nature of the enquiry initiated by Mr. Sedgwick to fill in the leisure of the Labour Office. The "Times of India" gives a fat-fingered gesture about the adequacy and significance of Mr. Sedgwick's research: if Mr. Sedgwick is not overwhelmed with reports of unemployment, then the agitation of the "Chronicle" about the tragedy of the educated classes must be a hoax! Europeans who hear the East a-calling, are quite well-off, but when it comes to the educated Indians, who in an open competition are capable of fighting them out on merit, there is the effusion of epithet and invective about top-heavy education in this unfortunate country. Mr Sedgwick's method is futile. Why indeed should the unemployed respond to his obscure communique calling for confessions about their aims in life, about the date of their birth, about the number of their dependents, about the secret of their own sex? Not many will notice it; and of the few who notice it, several must guffaw at the *caveat* that there are no jobs going and that the Labour Office is very particular about stamped envelopes. On the same terms, the Municipality which has meanly reduced the expenditure on malaria-measures, can publish an advertisement asking for the names of patients; only no one will answer it. In like manner, the agitation of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas against social evils, may be proved absurd by the Labour Office calling for a few interesting names and confessions. If nobody admits trouble in response to the paternal call of our popular Government, there is no "evidence" of corruption. If Mr. Sedgwick's statistics are going to decide the case, we proclaim in advance that there is no unemployment in Bombay.

Persia and Britain.

"Have you grasped the meaning of the 'Times of India's' solicitude for the future of Persia in its issue of the 16th instant"?—asks a correspondent. "The paper thinks that Dr. Millspaugh having failed will be soon leaving the chaotic country of Persia a disappointed man. The wish is but father to the thought. The American financial mission could not be said to have proved a perfect success. But the Americans have accomplished more than certain people would like them to have done. The real trouble and origin of the solicitude are elsewhere. Despite the forebodings to which we were accustomed, Persia is being rejuvenated under Sardar Sipeh. It is asserting its independence and consolidating its forces. Its recent success against the recalcitrant Shaikh of Mohemmera in particular has caused much chagrin in certain circles. That the British were defeated is proved beyond doubt. And as a matter of course Reuter has taken particular care that the discomfiture shall not be known in India. From two different quarters we have concurrent information that the rebellious activities of Sheikh Khazal, knighted by the British, were not suppressed without strong but unavailing British protests on behalf of their protegé. The Persian papers to hand give details of two memoranda which the British sent and the news from Russia via Germany confirm the report. Khazal was doubtless advised to recognise Persian suzerainty, but Sardar Sipeh was given to understand that if he took steps against the contumacious creature of Anglo-Persian Oil Co., who had refused to pay arrears of taxes, he would be taking risks. The second note was couched in sterner terms calling for the withdrawal of the Persian troops from Mohemmera zone which was declared to be almost a British protectorate. It was stated that the Persian Government would be held responsible for any losses which the British interests might suffer on account of the military preparations of the former. The American mission may withdraw. We shall not be glad to see them leave the country, for among the Western people they are the only ones who have no projects of self-aggrandisement and no earth hunger. If Reuter does not alter its mischievous attitude of suppressing facts, you, sir, should place before the public a few things which France has broadcasted. Sir Percy Lorraine must himself regret this policy of Reuter's which enables powers other than British to supply to the world the information which this news agency withholds from them."

(Continued from column 6.)

left some of the photographs of the pictures from the South, exhibited at the recent Arts Exhibition in the city organised by him, with the writer. He believes that good photographs are one of the useful means for attracting popular attention. Dr. Cousins and his friends have therefore arranged to publish from time to time photographs of the work by the artists in the South.

Please Communicate.

Those desirous of obtaining or supplying information, say, about the photographs, or any other subject connected with Indian Art, painting, sculpture, architecture or Art-craft should communicate with the writer c/o of this paper.

ART HORIZON.

ISOLATED ACTIVITIES.

Art in India is, it is true, attracting increasing interest and enthusiasm. It is, moreover, able to obtain publicity which was, until recently, denied. The number, places and occasions for art exhibitions are also, naturally, on the increase. And, there is certainly more genuine effort generally to rediscover the vital elements in national life that could not only preserve the inherited art instincts of the people but inspire them towards the greatest artistic conquests. But the enthusiasm, interest, publicity and the well-intentioned efforts of the people obviously display the unnecessary wastage inevitable as a consequence of diffused or rather unrelated and isolated activities. Nothing is so short-sighted and harmful as the activities towards a common end deprived of the full range of their fruitful possibilities for want of definite points of contact. The loose ends must be picked up, brought together, and fixed.

Systematic Guidance.

That is one aspect of the question. There is another. The increasing interest in art requires the most careful, intelligent and systematic guidance. The task is not easy. It is of course essentially co-operative. It requires not merely the utmost attention of the students and the workers. It demands their best attention and energies as well. Care, patience, sensitive intelligence and, most of all, foresight could alone ensure the reconciliation of conflicting viewpoints and standards, aims and methods, necessary for making the art movement truly nation wide, popular and effective. If, under the circumstances obtaining at present in the country, there are those, for example, who do not realise the difference between an industrial and an art exhibition their benevolent efforts could only be controlled by systematic instruction. If there should be those who mistake the tourist curios as art their money could be more beneficially utilised by training their perceptions for artistic values. Or, if there happen to be those whose interest as antique dealers conflict with their interest as students of art they must be persuaded to make their final choice.

The Past in the Present.

It is not enough to interpret or seek the past in the present. It must be made to serve the creation in the present of the future. Scholarship must of course be aided by artistic intelligence and perception of artistic values in its attempt to interpret the past. But it must go further, aim higher. Archaeological data and material and historic episodes must yield to the plastic touch of the artist whose vision can work the magic synthesis of the past, present and the future. The present is independent neither of the past nor of the future. It is the artist who sees the continuity of creative human endeavour. It is thus for him to provide the perspective and assign the legitimate place to the archaeologist and the historian. Scholarship must therefore aspire to attain the heights and the high mission of art. Art in India once claimed that position and asserted its power. It will regain the position and again exercise its power if it is given the allegiance due to its noble claims.

Opinion in India.

These claims are yet to be formulated. The work obviously demands the disinterested attention and co-operation of all students of art in India. But it will not gather strength until it is sanctioned by opinion in India. The sanction is not sought by the majority of the workers in the field. The intellectual segregation of one province from another, of one activity from another, is considered as almost a justification of their indifference. And, the tendency has already wrought untold mischief. It has not only slackened the speed but weakened, impoverished and misled the efforts of those working for the future of Indian Art. The significance for instance of the fact that an English journal, *The British Empire Review*, could obtain information about art activities in three different provinces, the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay, is only accentuated by the absence of similar endeavour in Indian journals. *The Modern Review* for January, to mention only one of the many instances, contains a suggestive article on the 'Revival of Indian Architecture". The writer of the article cites a passage from one of the papers read before the Bombay Architectural Association. But there is nothing that suggests that he knows either of the existence or of the praiseworthy activities of the Association. This would not have happened if the writer had the benefit of systematic and informative publicity, if there had been agencies that could gradually break down or at least constantly minimise the intellectual segregation of the provinces.

Artistic Needs.

There have been of late innumerable suggestions for the revival or development of Indian art. But most of them appear abstract or ineffective or wasteful for want of dispassionate estimates of the artistic needs of the different provinces. The co-ordinating agencies suggested here would thus serve also to provide the information necessary for the estimates.

Co-ordinating Agency.

The need for the agencies may not be further emphasised. It is or should be obvious. It is recognised more or less by all sincere workers. These columns are kept open particularly for them. And, they invite the attention and help from every one pledged earnestly to the future of Indian Art. Their aim is to serve as one of the co-ordinating agencies which the student of Indian Art, painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts, could explore and exploit for the necessary information. The student will only help himself if he realises the advantage of the facility proposed here. He will be given the opportunity twice a month.

Photographs.

Dr. Cousins has informed the writer that he is working on similar lines. And, he has

(Continued in column 5.)

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME AND THE COUNTRY.

A DEPRESSING PERIOD.

THE "CHRONICLE'S" CONDEMNATION.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

AN OFFER OF LEADERSHIP.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

XX

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In the following, the twentieth, instalment of his Indian Reminicenses, Mr. Horniman deals with the period between the issus of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the holding of the special session of the Congress in Bombay, a period which, he says, was to him one of great depression politically inasmuch as "it was not long, after the publication of the Report, before it began to be realised that, not only were the Moderates evidently ready to accept Dyarchy but that others belonging definitely to the Home Rule Party and naturally counted, before this, as men who would not compromise with the Congress demand, had been converted either by Mr. Montagu or Mr. Curtis to Dyarchy"

Mr. Horniman refers to the leading Article of the "Chronicle" on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report characterising the scheme contained it as "unacceptable", a view which was fortified by the comment, which Mrs. Besant published in "New India" describing the Scheme as "unworthy of England to offer and unworthy for India to accept". Mr. Horniman then describes how owing to the accommodating attitude of certain leaders, the, Special Session of the Congress though it declared the scheme as "unacceptable and unsatisfactory," the resolution it passed was one of compromise instead of one of definite rejection.

The period following the issue of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report until the holding of the special session of the Congress in Bombay, some three months later, was to me one of great depression politically. After the Lucknow Session in December 1916, it seemed that all parties were fixed in their adhesion to the Congress-League Scheme, which moderate as it was in its demands, at least proposed that the Legislative Councils should be fully representative of the people and should enjoy full control of the finances of the country, including powers of taxation and regulation of expenditure, and full fiscal autonomy, as well as complete freedom of legislation in all other respects. Afterwards, the Announcement of August 1917 having in the meanwhile been made, the position affirmed at Lucknow was reaffirmed at Calcutta in the following December, when the adoption of the Congress-League scheme was demanded as the *first step* under a Statute, which was to provide for the establishment of Responsible Government and to name the *date* on which *full* Responsible Government should be attained...Nobody was prepared to discuss any scheme giving less than this at that time— I mean so far as the Congress was concerned—and it seemed that there could be no going back by those, who as members of the Congress were pledged to the moderate minimum demand which it represented.

But it was not long, after the publication of the Report before it began to be realised that, not only were the Moderates of the type of Sir Dinshaw Wacha Mr. Smarth and Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, evidently ready to accept the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of Dyarchy, but that others belonging definitely to the Home Rule party and naturally counted, before this, as men who would not compromise with the Congress demand, had been converted, either by Mr. Montagu or Mr. Curtis to Dyarchy.

Personally, I must have been rather blind, for though I knew of the tremendous efforts that were being made to prepare in advance a favourable reception for the Report, by private propaganda in support of Dyarchy, I had never supposed that it had the least chance of success, except among Moderates of the kind, who had sometime previously signed the manifesto which Mr. Curtis had drawn up in Calcutta. But in Bombay, I felt in my foolishness, that even our Moderates were made of sterner stuff. Up to the time of the visit of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to Bombay on their tour of "enquiry", there was certainly no sign that the Nationalist position was weakening. My own feeling of confidence in the invulnerability of the Nationalist position lasted, indeed, until after the publication of the Report. The Report itself came into my hands at about five o'clock on a Sunday evening. I had been prepared for disappointing and unsatisfactory proposals. But the Report went far beyond my worst expectations. Syud Hossain was sitting the other side of my table, and as I went through it I summarised the various points for his benefit and read his extracts. He was as disgusted as I was and as sure, without waiting for further prolonged consideration, that it merited nothing but immediate condemnation. Had I found in it the least glean of any hope for an early realisation of the Nationalist hopes, I should certainly have delayed the public expression of a definite opinion until the points that supplied such hopes, had been more closely examined. But to my mind it was revellant from end to end of that section which outlined the proposals for reform.

By eight o'clock I had digested it sufficiently to enable me to write a "leader" of definite condamnation, which appeared the next morning. I did not consider it necessary to wait to consult leaders of opinion in Bombay, before committing the "Chronicle" to the opinion I had formed. It seemed so clear to me that the proposals, being hostile in principle to the position taken up by the Congress, must prove clearly unacceptable to Nationalists at the very first glance. And I think, despite the defections that occurred shortly afterwards that, speaking generally I was right in my view of what the country would think of these reforms. That I expressed the views of the overwhelming majority of the Nationalist party throughout the country is without any doubt. It was only among the "leaders" that there were some who regretted the immediate condemnation expressed in the columns of the "Chronicle".

As for the reasons which were given in the "Chronicle" leader for regarding the proposals as being entirely unacceptable, there is nothing to regret. Looking over the article, which is in front of me at the present moment, I cannot find anything in it, or in the previous series of articles on Dyarchy, which we had published, which has not been fully justified by experience in the working of the Reforms during the past four years. Perhaps a couple of brief extracts from the article which appeared in the "Chronicle" simultaneously with the publication of the Report may be of interest:—

"Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have not merely condemned the Congress-League scheme in detail. They have turned aside from and rejected its principles and offer in its place a scheme which is lacking in those fundamentals essential to the definite transfer of control to the hands of the representative of the people. Their proposals are based on the fullest recognition of the unfitness of the people of this country for self-government. And on this assumption, and, in order to evade the conferment on the people of India of the full right of self-determination they resort to a series of fantastic devices, surely unparalleled in thier artificiality and unworkability in any constitution that has ever been devised or thought of in the world's history.....there is to be a machinery.....which satisfies to the fullest extent for which imagination can provide the admitted aim of the authors to see that the supreme will of the Government of India, which means the bureacratic hierchy, remains, unimpaired in all essential matters.....

Every argument that has been applied by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to exhibit, in their view, the unworkability of the Congress-League scheme, applies with greater force, it seems to us, to their own proposals for a foun of dualism in government, which can only be given the semblance of feasibility by a series of devices which spoil deadlocks at every turn....."

The article concluded:—

"We cannot offer an iota of support to such a scheme. The best we can say of it is that it may, after its worst defects have been shorn from it form a basis at least as regards the provision for almost wholly elected legislatures on which a scheme of real responsibility to, and control by, those legislatures may be rebuilt. The worst we can say is this: That it does not take one jot or tittle of real power from the bureacracy. It will not give the people one ounce of control over the abuses of administration and official tyranny under which they now groan.. O'Dwyerism, Hailevism, Prattism may continue to flourish and flaunt themselves in the face of the people for the next fifty years, for all the differ-

(Continued on page 9.)

UNITED FRONT?

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

About 600 interpellations have been tabled for to-morrow's sitting of the Assembly. A good many relate to the Bengal Ordinance. Kohat forms the subject of several questions. The member from Poona asks whether at the Parel Workshop of the G. I. P. three classes of apprentices are maintained on the racial basis, viz., Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians. Several members question Government on the circumstances attending the resignation of Sir D. M. Dalal. The interval between the opening day and the commencement of the regular session of the Assembly is being well utilised. There is great political activity in Raisina and negotiations to present a united front to the bureaucracy are going on between party leaders of the Assembly. Prospects of close co-operation between Swarajists and the Independents are brighter to-day. It is expected a basis of agreement will be reached on which both the parties could act as one solid opposition.

The leaders of the Hindu Sabha have arrived and they are holding a preliminary consultation at Malaviyaji's residence.

Muslim leaders held an informal meeting to-day at which Mr. Jinnah and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan were present.

Lala Lajpat Rai has taken a house in Delhi, where he will pass the winter. He may make Delhi the headquarters of his political activities.

AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION?

NATIONALIST PARTY'S MOVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

A meeting of the Nationalist Party, which was held this evening at Raisina, happily showed complete unanimity of opinion among Swarajists and Independents on the necessity for some step to record the unequivocal condemnation of the Bengal Ordinance. The idea of moving an adjournment of the Assembly to-morrow was discussed.

TWO MORE MEETINGS.

Two other important political bodies also met to-day. The Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim League with Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Shafi among those present held an important private meeting at the Western Hostel, Raisina, while at the same time the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held its meeting at the Birla Mills. Both the Committees, I understand, devoted themselves to formulating their respective demands, which they would put forward before the All-Party Conference Committee on 23rd in respect of communal representations and the scheme of Swaraj. A broad outlook seemed to have prevailed at the discussion of both the committees and successful results are anticipated.

A QUESTION EVADED.

MR. JINNAH ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement to the Press regarding the Viceroy's observations over the Bengal Ordinance says:—

I listened to the speech of the Viceroy with very great care and attention and I regret to say that I was not satisfied that there was any justification for promulgating the Bengal Ordinance. His Excellency has said that Government had to deal with widespread secret societies with many ramifications, which had taken the greatest care to conceal their insidious organisations and nefarious plans and which were prepared to exact swiftly and secretly stern reprisals upon the members of their own society or members of the public giving information as to their actions. Assuming this statement, although it is a highly exaggerated one, so far as the public are concerned the one question that the Viceroy might have answered and which was fully expected of him to answer is how the promulgation of the Ordinance has helped during the last three months to check or arrest either the growth of this widespread movement or the activities of its members and how many, if any, that have been arrested were arrested or dealt with under the Ordinance itself. As far as my information goes almost every arrest was made under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the Ordinance has remained practically a dead-letter both with regard to part one which provides some sort of trial by three Commissioners and part two which does not require any kind of trial. It seems to me that Lord Reading's seeking protection under the Indian members of his own Executive Council as well as the Indian members of the Executive Council in Bengal does not improve the case nor justify the flagrant breach of every elementary rule of constitution of civilised Government that no man's liberty should be taken away without judicial trial.

LACKING IN WISDOM.

"DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE."

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The pageantry and opening function in the Assembly Chamber, to-day, appeared to all people's representatives concerned with a sorry condition of the country as so unreal and out of keeping with the hard facts of the situation that the Viceroy need not have added to it by inflicting a speech

(Continued on next page)

DISASTROUS

AN INDIAN OFFICER FOR KENYA

RT. HON. SASTRI ON VICEROY'S PROPOSAL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 21.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the announcement of the Viceroy about the Kenya problem.

Mr. Sastri said:—

"From the brief summary, which is all I have in this place of the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the Houses of Legislature I gather that the Government of India is about to take steps in regard to this matter, which in my humble judgment ought not to receive the support or indirect acquiescence of the people's representatives. I refer to the appointment foreshadowed in the speech of an Indian Officer to investigate the areas in the Low-land of Kenya which it is proposed to set apart for the exclusive occupation of Indians as a sort of compensation for their being shut out from the Highlands. The idea was first formulated by Lord Milner, when he was the Secretary of State for Colonies. From that time till the other day not only our countrymen in Kenya, but so far as the published documents go the Government of India and the India Office have given no countenance to the suggestion. As regards the press in India and our political leaders they have always denounced it as a bait which should be avoided and which should be unhesitatingly rejected. Throughout the weary negotiations between Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Montagu this attitude was steadfastly maintained. One cannot assert what line the recent Colonies Committee took, but I have reason to believe that they firmly adhered to the Indian position.

DISASTROUS.

To depute an Officer to examine the Low-lands, with a view to Indian settlement is the same as acceptance by the Government of India of the principle of communal segregation. Its effect on our position in South Africa and elsewhere would be disastrous. Luckily the Government will have to ask the sanction of the Assembly for necessary appropriation of funds. The members of that Chamber will know best how to deal with the proposals of the Government in the matter. Meanwhile I would suggest that questions be asked in both the Houses to elicit information and also to intimate the popular view to Government. Perhaps the state of business in the Council of State will allow of a resolution on the subject at an early date. Sir B. N. Sarma steadily refused to publish papers and used to claim that there was substantial identity of view between the Government and non-official public on overseas question generally. We have in the past gladly allowed this claim and given the Government of India full credit for firm and thorough going advocacy of our cause. Let us hope that it will do nothing now to forfeit this claim. I am aware that the refusal of the labour Secretary of State for Colonies to reopen the Highlands question shuts the door or hope. But that is no reason why India should by voluntary action of hers seem to accept the principle involving stigma on her nationals.

ORDINANCE FOR PUNJAB?

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The Associated Press learns on reliable authority that there is absolutely no truth in the statement recently published in "Akali" of Amritsar that the Punjab Government is contemplating the promulgation of the Ordinance. The statement is absolutely baseless and without foundation.—(A.P.)

OVERSEAS INDIANS' STATUS.

MOTION FOR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

It is understood that Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari has tabled a resolution in the Council of State urging the appointment of a committee of the Central Legislature to examine the question of Indians overseas particularly in view of the statements made by the Viceroy at the opening of the session and to report on the steps and measures necessary for the improvement of their status and education.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Official business will occupy the first meeting of the winter session of the Legislative Assembly. On Thursday January 22nd Sir Charles Innes will introduce Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1923, and Sir B. N. Mitter will introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of trade unions in British India. A Bill further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act 1923 is tabled as the last item of the agenda. Its urgency is indicated by the fact that Sir Basil Blackett will move its introduction consideration and passage on the same day.

MORE NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

Non-official resolutions for discussion on the 5th February were ballotted to-day. Mr. Ganganand Sinha has drawn the first ballot for his resolution opposing removal of offices of E.I.R. from Sahebganj to Howrah and urging that at least the Sub-Divisional Office be kept at Sahebganj.

Haji Wajihuddin stands second with his resolution in favour of prohibition of liquor.

Raja Raghunanand Prasad Singh next urges reversion to old price of post card at quarter anna.

Mr. Piyarelal has drawn the fourth ballot for his resolution in favour of the establishment of a Supreme Court for India.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru who stands fifth in priority has tabled a resolution for raising the strength of the University Training Corps to enable the University authorities to introduce compulsory military training irrespective of sex. He has also put down an alternative resolution urging Government to place before the Assembly the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee for discussion at an early date.

Mr. K. C. Neogy stands seventh on the list with a proposal for a committee to enquire into the working of the Regulation III of 1818.

Mr. Raj Narain and Mr. N. C. Kelkar have drawn resolutions already ballotted by others.

VICTIM TO FOG.

A BRITISH STEAMER'S FATE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21.

The British Steamer "Arc-angel" ran the book of Holland, while arriving from aground and struck the Southern Pier at Harwich in a heavy fog to-day. There were 140 passengers aboard. Efforts were made by three tugs to refloat the vessel, without landing the passengers, but failed. The passengers and mails were then safely landed by tugs. It is believed that the ship sustained no damage, and it is expected that she will be refloated on to-night's tide. The mishap occurred at the same spot where the steamer "Berlin" was lost in February 1907, when only 15 people were saved out of 143 on board.—B. O. W.

FRESH STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

HIGH INDORE OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

MAHARAJA'S AID-DE-CAMP AS SUSPECT.

WAZIR BEGUM ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay C. I. D. have after all arrested eleven persons seven of whom belong to the Indore State and are alleged to be the real perpetrators of Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla's murder. A number of police officers are at present busy sifting the incriminating evidence and preparing a huge case for regular judicial enquiry. The first and greatest haul they made was at Indore and interesting developments are awaited. It appears in consequence of certain information received the Bombay C. I. D. sent an officer to Poona for enquiries and thence to Indore. At the latter place through the aid of the Agency Police the following persons, some of whom are holding very high positions in the Indore State, were arrested:—

Names of Indore Suspects.

(1) Poonaji, believed to be Aide-de-Camp to H .H. the Maharaja of Indore.
(2) Captain Dighe of the Indore Infantry.
(3) Akbar of the Mounted Police and working as Hujra (valet) in the State palace.
(4) Mumtaz, Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.
(5) Karmat of the Imperial Lancers, Indore.
(6) Latif, State motor driver, and
(7) Bahadur, brother of Akbar, accused No. 3.

Awaiting Extradition from Indore.

These persons are in custody at Indore awaiting extradition to Bombay a legal process which will take some time to complete.

Bombay Suspects.

Apart from the above arrests, four more persons are arrested in Bombay and are at present in the police custody. They are as follows:—

(1) Allahbux Vazir (step-uncle of Mumtaz Begum) (2) Allauddin Vazir, step uncle of Mumtaz Begum), (3) Natanjan, sister of Mumtaz Begum, and (4) Shafi, chauffeur of the late Mr. Abdul Kadir Bawla.

Vazir Begum in Bombay.

At 11 a.m. on Wednesday Vazir Begum, mother of Mumtaz Begum arrived in Bombay with her mother (grandmother of Mumtaz Begum) and Abdul Kadir, brother of Mumtaz Begum. They came by Punjab Mail of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and alighted at Grant Road Station. Sergeant Watkins and an armed guard escorted them from Amritsar and they are at present under police protection in Bombay.

It is believed that the seven persons named above of the Indore State were at Malabar Hill on the evening of the 12th instant and took part in firing shots at Mr. Bawla and his companions. The police are making vigorous enquiries and collecting damning evidence to bring the culprits to justice.

WHO'S WHO?

Captain Dighe:—In the "Pioneer" this gentleman was once described as H. H. the Maharajah's nephew. Interested in aviation, he returned from England last August. He is about 23; medium stature, fair-looking, clean-shaven.

Mumtaz:—Belongs to the C. I. D. The gentleman's name occurs in Mr. Parsai's Leaflet on Indore Affairs. Fair-looking, fashionably dressed, of smaller stature than Shafi Ahmed.

Latif:—It is believed that he was awarded a medal or title for "good" services to the Indore State.

CUTCHI MEMONS' PROTEST.

In a special general meeting of the Cutchi Memon Anjuman held in the hall of the said Anjuman on the 20th instant, it was resolved "that this special general meeting of the Cutchi Memon Anjuman expresses its deep regret at the premature and untimely and tragic death of Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla, who was a prominent, useful and promising young member of the Anjuman and the community and tenders its heartfelt and sincere condolence to the bereaved members of his family"; (2) "that this meeting puts on record its warm appreciation of the heroic and valiant effort of Lieut. Seageart, R.E., and his friends and expresses its deep sense of gratitude for the timely and valuable assistance"; (3) "that this meeting expresses its deep sense of indignation and horror at the grave outrage against the member of their community and fervently appeals to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and His Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate and drastic steps to bring to book all the perpetrators, instigators and abettors of the said crime, within or out of the British territory, regardless of their rank, position, status and wealth."

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Haji Esa Haji Osman Poonawala, a well-known leather merchant, is going to stand as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Municipal Corporation. He has declared his intention to join the Nationalist Municipal Party if elected.

THE LUCKY PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday one of your evening contemporaries in reporting the arrival of Vazir Begum in Bombay advertised the fact that a representative of that paper was the first fortunate 'chap' in Bombay to see the unfortunate mother of an illfated daughter who is figuring so prominently in the paper for the last few days. The report further said that Vazu Begum and her mother were in *purdah* in a second class compartment. It seems the readers of this esteemed paper will not have the good fortune of seeing the photo of this unhappy mother of an unlucky daughter. But will not your evening contemporary print the photo of the lucky representative who first saw her at Grant Road Station so that the readers of the paper may have at least the poor consolation of seeing a lucky one instead of an unlucky one whom they all expected to see in the evening.—Yours, etc.,

A READER OF YOUR CONTEMPORARY.

SHIPBUILDING IN 1924.

924 MERCANTILE VESSELS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, Jan. 20

The Lloyd's Register Annual Summary of shipbuilding shows that 924 mercantile vessels were launched in the world in the year 1924. The tonnage amounted to 2,247,000 of which the output of Great Britain and Ireland was 1,439,000, Germany 72,000 the United States 139,000 Japan 72,000, and Holland 63,000, which is a net increase compared with 1923 of about 605,000. The increase is entirely due to the increase of 794,000 in Great Britain and Ireland setting off a decrease of 189,000 abroad including 164,000 in Germany. The tonnage is a decrease of nearly 4,960,000 compared with the record year of 1919 when 7,145,000 tons was launched. The output of Great Britain and Ireland includes 211,000 for owners residing abroad. The tonnage under construction in the world on December 31st is 2,470,000 being a net increase of 26,000 compared with the twelve months before as a result of a decrease of 98,000 in Great Britain and Ireland set off by an increase of 124,000 abroad. The world's gross tonnage in June 1924 amounted to 57,530,000 compared with 42,514,000 of June 1924 The former figure includes 17154,000 tons of oilfuel-fitted steamers. 6,000,000 tons of shipping was laid up in the world in July 1924, over two thirds being in the United States, but the United Kingdom figures which were then 700,000 has now been reduced to 570,000.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

GOING DRY

KALIPARAJ'S RESOLVE

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning after visiting several villages in Bardoli taluka. He explained to the people the resolutions of the Belgaum Congress and people offered him wreaths of yarn and money. He presided over the Kali Paraj (backward class) Conference which was attended by about 12,000 people. Mr. Gandhi says that they seemed to be determined to carry out temperance reform in face of difficulties and to revolutionize their life by introduction of the "charkha" in their homes. They passed two resolutions one to spin and the other to request Wansda, Gaikwad and Dharampur States to close liquor shops. Mr. Gandhi hopes that their appeal to the respective Governments under which they live, for closing liquor shops will receive the response it deserves. Thirty men of the Kali Paraj have promised to spin and be members of the Congress. The Congress workers in the Bardoli Taluka have promised to collect 2000 maunds of cotton and to enlist 500 members of Congress before 1st March.

SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

HEATED DEBATE ON POLICY OF GOVT

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—The uproar in which the shouts of members of the Right: "Traitor! are you paid by France?" predominated, greeted Socialist Breitscheid's statement in the course of a debate in the Reichstag on the Government's policy, that it appeared to him that the Allied Military Control Commission's complaints could not be completely refuted, and also that students participated in military training in the Reichswehr. Further noisy interruptions punctuated the remainder of the speech culminating in the shout of "thank God" when Breitscheid declared that the new Government was a stage on the way to the restoration of monarchy.—Reuter.

PARTIES' ATTITUDE CLARIFIED.

"GOVT. TOLERABLY SECURE."

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—The debate in the Reichstag on the Government's policy clarified the attitude of various parties to the Cabinet. The Centre Party promised support to Dr. Luther only as long as he followed a policy to which they agreed, but that if he deviated from it, they would take the necessary action. The Socialists lodged a motion of "no confidence". The German Nationals and the People's party, and the Bavarian People's and Economic parties jointly moved an approval of Dr. Luther's declaration. Thus for the moment the Government is tolerably secure.—Reuter.

SPECIAL IMPERYAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING IN LONDON IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Reuter understands that the correspondence with the Governments of Dominions and India regarding the possibility of the Special Imperial Conference in March to discuss the Geneva protocol., indicates that the exigencies of parliamentary and other business render it impossible to hold the representative meeting in London. In these circumstances the only possible course seems to be to endeavour, by correspondence, to reach a common conclusion on the issues involved.—The Imperial Government has informed the Overseas Governments accordingly.—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Peking.—Russo-Japanese negotiations recently conducted here have culminated in the conclusion of a Treaty which will be signed to-night. The nature of the Treaty has not yet transpired. The Chinese Foreign Office has warned both parties to the Treaty that the agreement will not be recognised if it affects Chinese interests unless the Chinese approval is first obtained.—Reuter.

TREASURY & EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Out of 21,000 ex-service men "temporarily" employed in the Civil Service, 13,000 will henceforth be transferred to the permanent staff, under an agreement between the Treasury and Ex-service Men's Association creating a new class of ex-service civil servants with a security of tenure but without pension rights. The agreement also includes the institution of a special examination for conferring permanency and full pension rights to successful candidates. The agreement crowns five years' efforts on the part of the Association to secure better official recognition of ex-service men.—Reuter.

UNITED FRONT?

(Continued from previous page.)

couched in the same strain as the last year's. Leaving aside all self-gratulatory sentiments and laudatory passages dealing with the work of his colleagues and deferring for the present observations on purely departmental administrative topics I may sum up his observations on Bengal Repression and Reforms Inquiry as entirely lacking in cogency or wisdom. He said very little that was new on the former question, and everything that was dilatory and depressing on the latter. Government apparently do not intend even to hasten slowly the consideration of the Muddiman Report and the vast and wide issues as we are told involved therein. It apparently only confirms the rumour I heard as soon as I reached here that every attempt will be made to delay the publication of the Muddiman Report till after the Delhi Session is over.

On the Bengal Ordinance Bill he made one more futile effort to justify his exclusion of the Assembly from dealing with the matter, and he really excelled himself and all his past performances in the enunciation of his autocratic responsibilities. He claims indeed that once he assumes the role of a deputy providence he cannot share his responsibilities with the people's representatives, may not even with the colleagues whom Parliament has clothed with statutory rights even when he overrides them. He was however good enough, to take his colleagues into confidence as a concession, and he was rewarded with their unanimous support.

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE.

It is humiliating to learn that the Indian colleague who resigned his seat in the Legislature in protest over the Rowlatt Bill was overwhelmingly persuaded of the need for the Reading Bill. The sole right claimed by the Viceroy for himself practically to suspend the Constitution to declare a state of siege in which he owes no responsibility, legal constitutional or moral, to any authority in India, including the corporate Government of India of which legally he is only a part, and his attempt to derive it from the hopeless slender terms of Section 72 of the Government of India Act are indeed but testimonies to the desperate straits to which he has been reduced in having to defend the indefensible. No wonder that he has not dared to strain his powers further by declaring an emergency under another section and bring the Bengal Repressive Act into force at once, but has reserved it for the assent of his Majesty's Government. That this is a mere formality he made quite clear by announcing that his original Ordinance itself had been promulgated with their full consent. I need not add that it will be equally futile to expect to have the subjects raised for debate for the House of Commons when the Act will be formally laid on the table of the House. The Indian public opinion, Moderate or Nationalists, is therefore thrown upon its own resources within the country to resist this relentless tide of repression. Lord Reading assumed quite a patronising Act in declaring that the anarchist conspiracies were not connected with the political organisations fighting for Swaraj in the country though their parasitic growth might if unchecked overwhelm such political organisations. It is apparently his anxiums concern for the integrety and success of the political party that has impelled him to take such drastic steps to weed out the noxious growth. On the question whether the measures are calculated or are likely to affect this object he has maintained a significant silence, and the unanimous verdict of the country of all shades of political opinion and the consistent experience of Government and people alike as to not merely the futility of repressive measures in this behalf, but also as to the serious injury to the elementary rights of citizenship of peaceful citizens wrought by the misdeeds of police and the prejudices of a bureaucracy that treats all political agitation as disloyalty to be dealt with summarily under powers of whatever kind possessed by them, has been entirely ignored in this pompous pronouncement delivered with a good deal of hollow emphasis.

NATIONALIST MEETING.

The Nationalist Party will meet to-morrow to consider its programme in the light of the attitude of Government thus revealed by the Viceroy's speech. It is hoped that vigorous and united action will be adopted as a result of Viceroy's misconceived and mischievous speech.

A WRONG METHOD.

BRITISH PRESS ON 'CEROY'S SPEEC.

The newspapers th... minence to Lord Readi... and generally lay emphasis ... to terrorism in Bengal.

The "Daily News" expresses the that faced with terrorism Governme... obliged to exercise authority and says the fact that even well-meaning and liberminded governments have been forced in... mere repression is the final criticism of terrorism as a policy. In considers, however, that the fatal mistake on the part of Government begins when it is imagined that such methods cure the evil against which they are directed.

The paper expresses the existence of the Indian case, "however violently, and sometimes unreasonably, expressed, however unworthy some of its advocates," and asks, "How should the proud and high-spirited Indian acknowledge that he and his race are fit only for the sort 'of shadow of self-government which the Reforms at present secure them? How should he not be indignant at the suggestion that the Indians must slowly and cautiously be taught the art of managing their own affairs? How can he help being suspicious of the motive behind such a theory?"

The paper declares that the suspicion is unjust, but is only natural under the circumstances, and until the cause of suspicion has been eradicated India's future will remain very dark.

The paper urges continuing, steadily and perseveringly, the development at least of the spirit of the Montfor... rms.

The "Daily Te... to the steady and, ther... ch declares that the ... ading proposes is ... y right and only policy.

The "... Herald" deplores the l... of under... ling and sympathy on the pa... ers of India and their refusal ... ss changes on equal terms.

e "Daily Mail" expresses the opinion ... he need for firmness and decision in ... at present is as great as is the need firmness and decision in Egypt.—

The consequences of Mr. Montagu's policy are disastrous. The system of Government unsuited to India has broken down. The cumulative effect of the previous surrenders of the British Government is now being felt with peculiar force in India. Nor has it escaped the Indian conspirators that despite all Allenby's notes to the Egyptian Government the assasination of the Sirdar passed unpunished. The weakness in Egypt is having the most unfortunate reaction in India, rendering harder Lord Reading's most difficult task. Moreover, the machinery of the Government of India is slowly being thrown out of gear. Indianisation of the Civil Service and Police is proceeding at such a rate as will threaten the very frame work of the British Government in India. The process must stop.—Reuter's Special.

"THE LOST DOMINION"?

HOW NOT TO LOSE IT.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club gave a Luncheon at Hotel Cecil in honour of Sir William Birdwood, Sir Edward Lucas presiding Sir Atul Chatterjee was among those present. Toasting Sir William Birdwood, he urged the maintenance of an efficient Navy, especially in view of the future immense development in the Pacific. He paid a tribute to Sir William and said that next to the King and Royal Family, no man in the British Empire was more welcome to the Australians and New Zealanders who admired him as a soldier and still more as a man and gentleman.

Sir William Birdwood, in reply, referring to the book describing India as the "Lost Dominion" said that he did not believe that any Dominon was ever lost provided we always showed by word and deed that we meant to govern firmly, justly, wisely and with continuity of policy. He said that the Press had done wonderful amount of good for the Empire, and hoped that they would do still more.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

HOLY SEE DOES NOT FAVOUR FRENCH POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In course of a debate in the Chamber, M. Herriot referring to the French Embassy at the Vatican declared that after its establishment the Holy See did not favour the French policy. M. Herriot also declared that France had now only two votes on the Council of the Congregation for Propagation of Faith whereas Germany had three.—Reuter.

(Note.—A Paris message of 27th September last stated that the revival of a religious strife in France was threatened as a result of the French Cardinal's addressing a letter to M. Herriot begging him not to execute the decision to suppress the French Embassy at the Vatican or strictly enforce the existing laws regarding religious congregations and urging the maintenance of a happy rapprochement between the Church and the State which the war had effected).

PLOT TO BLOW UP WARSHIPS.

3 SUSPECTS RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The three men detained in connection with the plot, mentioned yesterday, and against whom charges were not framed, were released to-day.—Reuter.

WAHABIS ACTIVE.

MAZLETBENIMALEK INVADED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Cairo.—It is reported from Jeddah that the Wahabis invaded Mazlethenimalek, but they were dispersed by the artillery and were pursued by the cavalry to the mountains near Meritch Kos.—Reuter.

SIR G. ARCHER HOLDS PARADE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Khartum.—Sir Geoffrey Archer held a parade yesterday morning at Omdurman of all the troops at Khartum district and handed commissions to 20 British and 57 Arab and Sudanese officers. The latter expressed loyal sentiments towards the new army and the Governor-General.—Reuter's Special.

SLACKNESS IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A meeting of Short-time Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners of Manchester has reported that the business in American yarns distinctly declined during the last few weeks and that failing improvement, the question of reducing working hours would have to be considered.—Reuter.

"SLANDER ON AMERICANS"

INCIDENT AT OPIUM CONFERENCE

SUCCESS VERY UNLIKELY?

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Geneva.—An incident arose at the Opium Conference this morning from the remarks of the American delegate, Mr. Stephen Porter, who vehemently denounced the statement of Viscount Cecil that the use of opium in America was greater than in India as a slander on Americans

Viscount Cecil immediately apologised, and said that he must have been misinformed.

Mr. Porter declared that the United States delegation was unable to agree to the proposals of the British delegation.

At the afternoon sitting of the Opium Conference, Mr. Clayton (India) urged that the chief problem was contraband opium, and advocated international co-operation to deal with it. He suggested that in the event of Americans not withdrawing their proposals, the President of the Conference should decide the matter.

Dr. Sze (China) and Mr. MacWhite (the Irish Free State) supported the American proposals.

The debate was then adjourned.

WILL CONFERENCE FAIL?

After Mr. Porter's speech of this morning the prospects of the success of Conference are very meagre. The British delegates have arranged to leave on January 24th. Mr. Porter's speech has not favourably impressed the British, and unless Americans modify their attitude, agreement is impossible. The thorniest problem is the choice between the American suggestion that dealings in opium shall cease within 15 years from the ratification of the present Convention and the British proposal cabled yesterday.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO VOTE AGAINST U. S. PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Geneva.—At the Opium Conference, today, Viscount Cecil in a statesmanlike, calm and dignified speech, which lasted for an hour and which greatly impressed the Conference, declared in the most solemn and emphatic language the anxiety of the British Government to put an end to the evils of opium smoking and the use of narcotic drugs and strongly repudiated the charge of the Americans that the British and other Governments were not carrying out the Hague obligations. He concluded by declaring that he would vote against the American proposals.

The speech was warmly applauded.—Reuter.

AMERICAN OPIUM POLICY.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" DISAPPROVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Admitting that the American policy at the Opium Conference is noble and idealistic, the "Westminster Gazette" expresses the opinion that America's demand for limitation of production to purely medicinal and scientific needs is not only unenforceable while Turkey and Russia do not belong to the League and China is in disorder, but definitely unjust. The paper declares that Indian opium is not the source of drugs, abuse of which America wishes to strike and has always been used safely and beneficially. The paper concludes by hoping that the American delegates to Geneva will at any rate, realise the absurdity of insisting on closing the gate when the fence is full of holes.—Reuter.

NO MO'S. ON ENGLAND.

MR. M. NORMAN'S MISSION IN U. S.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21.

The United States post office is not issuing money orders on England at parity. According to the "Morning Post's" correspondent at Washington, this is the first result of the agreement reached between Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, who has been on a visit to the United States and Mr. Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. The correspondent explains that while the British sovereign is to-day a few cents below its parity value in the American currency it is only about two per cent. less than parity in actual gold value. That is to say the actual gold in the sovereign and the actual gold that goes into the manufacture of the five dollars gold piece are within a fraction of the same. Hitherto the American Post Office Department has sold money orders on England, based on the prevailing exchange at the rate of the day, but as only a trifling difference now exists, the post office department, with the approval of the Financial Department of the Government ignores it. The American Government has in effect announced to the world that it regards England as an a gold basis with the pound sterling restored to parity.

Mr. Montagu Norman landed at Plymouth, to-day, on his return from the United States. He declined to make any statement regarding his journey.—B. O. W.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

EXPORT MEANS PROFIT TO COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Sydney.—Mr. Garvan, the director of the Commonwealth Bank, stated that Australia had everything to gain by withdrawing the prohibition of export of gold.—Reuter.

HISTORY OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

SIR JOHN MARSHALL INTERVIEWED.

Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaeology in India who was here on a short visit, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", expressed great enthusiasm for the recent discoveries at Mahen-jo-Daro and Harrappa. The discoveries would, he believed, extend the history of Indian civilization to ascertainable eras of pre-Babylonian times. The discoveries uptil now have brought them to nine buried cities revealed under alternate strata of mud and similar material. They expect to excavate still deeper, say, about thirty feet. There may be still three or four or five more ancient cities buried under the portions which still remain exacavated. They would bring them to somewhere near 7 to 9000 B.C. The cities that have been already laid bare display, he said, the most interesting panorama of ancient structures the lay-out of towns and streets and an unusual amount of antiques, including seals of great variety and distinction. There were, he added, brought to view the finest bricks he ever saw. The finds required the most careful handling. And, it would be premature, he observed, to anticipate too definitely at this stage the nature and character of the forgotten chapters of ancient history of this country now thrown open for examination by the scholars and historians of the world

LAVISHLY ENDOWED.

The article in the English journal which published his account of the discoveries brought him, he said, the appreciation and co-operation of the reputed scholars abroad. India is, he said, too lavishly endowed with historic and artistic material to attempt the task of research and interpretation without their co-operation. They have been watching the progress of the discoveries in India with great interest.

TRAINING TO INDIANS.

He would, he said, like to accept an increasing number of Indians to be trained in the Department. But the present retrenchment had prevented him from taking up the work. His Department did keep scope for Indians. He had at present a research scholar working under him from the Ceylon Government.

ART PROGRESS.

He was, He replied when questioned on the subject, struck with the progress in mural painting he witnessed during his recent visit in the Bombay School of Art. The students had assimilated, it seemed, the best elements of the training given to them. The conflict that he noticed, during his previous visit some years ago, in the work by the students had disappeared. And, the students had, he remarked, "gone out to the bazars and brought in their work something of the life they saw there." They had succeeded in depicting some of their own experience in the paintings. They showed also the feeling peculiar to the race.

RUSSIA'S EXPORT IN 1925.

INCREASE IN MANY COMMODITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Moscow.—A very important development of Russia's oil exports in 1925 are foreshadowed by the Assistant Commissar of Foreign Trade. In the course of an interview he declared that the exports of corn would not be lower than those of last year despite the suspension of exports of principal cereals, also that there would be an increase in exports of flax and raw silk especially to France. Export of meat and dairy products was being developed and these commodities would be shipped from Leningrad where a new cold storage would shortly be erected.—Reuter.

A BIG DECREASE.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21.

After the recent considerable increases in the figures of unemployment, returns of the Ministry of Labour for the week ending January 12th show a big decrease. Number of persons totally unemployed was 1,279,800, being 27,340 less than the week previous. This figure is however still nearly 24,000 more than a year ago.—B. O. W.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION IN MADRAS CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The Madras Corporation at its special meeting last evening voted the introduction of compulsory elementary education in the city of Madras by accepting the resolution recommended by its Standing Committee. Under this resolution the Corporation declared its readiness to levy such taxes under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act as might be necessary to meet the expenditure involved and resolved that the education taxes of 1/4 per cent on the annual value of property be levied from 1st April 1925. The Corporation by this resolution undertook to continue to contribute annually to its Elementary Education Fund the sum of Rs. 2,40,000 out of its general revenues and resolved to recommend to the Government that Mahomedan girls be exempted under section 48 of the Act from the effect of the notification under that Act. The Corporation also resolved to reduce the percentage of Property Tax from 18 1/2 per cent to 17 per cent for the year 1925 to 1926.

(Continued from column 6)

questions affecting the Mussalmans, that their own co-religionists in the Punjab and Bengal will have their affairs settled by a Muslim majority. This is no mere idle speculation. In the tangled skein of Balkan Politics, the one intelligible feature is the comparative safety and security which the nationals of one State enjoy in another State. The principle is exactly the same. Every State in dealing with minorities is vividly conscious of the fact that its own people across the border suffer from the same numerical disadvantage.

(To be continued.)

QUESTION OF MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

I.

One prominent and at the same time humiliating feature of the present political situation in India is the unfortunate recrudescence of communal passions and prejudices. The national fervour of a few years ago has almost become a mere cherished memory. And the national energy which was and should be concentrated upon the attainment of the only goal which is possible for a subject race to have an sight, is being dissipated in idle recriminations, in fostering communalism, and in fanning into a flame the fires of suspicion and mutual distrust.

The Test.

Mr. Jinnah's statement "Hindu-Muslim Unity is a condition precedent to the attainment of Swaraj", is an obvious and oft-repeated political truism. But that is a truism which is lost sight of in the fervent and acrimonious discussions that take place on the question of Muslim representation in the Councils and their proper share in the Services. The fetish of efficiency is put forward, and the fair name of democracy is invoked. It cannot be disputed for a moment that in an ideal state of affairs claims of efficiency and democracy must ultimately prevail. But we are very far from claiming or possessing that ideal state. In our country different tests must be applied and different standards must prevail. And in my opinion in the unravelling of every political knot, and in the settlement of every dispute the inflexible and unvarying test should be—what is going to advance Hindu-Muslim Unity: no matter how much efficiency may be retared, and democratic institutions suffer thereby. For a country may have a government that is corrupt, inefficient and undemocratic; and yet, if its people are united it can claim and successfully enforce the right to govern itself. But no country may have a divided home, and yet hope to find salvation. And therefore the most important task which must engross the attention of every politician, who is also a patriot, for these are not interchangeable terms, is how to remove the barriers that stand in the way of perfect and cordial entente between the Hindus and the Mussalmans.

And the strongest barrier at present seems to be the distrust and suspicion with which each community looks at the other, and the dispute which most engenders these sentiments is the dispute about posts and seats on the Council. Thus, the urgent necessity of a settlement which would obviate the possibility of our attention being diverted from the goal, and which would no longer make the Mussalmans think of Swaraj as Hindu rule, or the Hindus feel that Self-Government might open up possibilities for an invasion from the North. To one who can never think, in matters political, on lines of Hindu and Mussalman such a settlement must be the greatest of abominations. But at the altar of Unity he must make this sacrifice, in the hope, that the closer contact which the shouldering of common responsibilities and common duties will bring about, Indianhood will emerge triumphant to the complete and final exclusion of communal jealousies. And it is with one of the subject matters of a settlement like this viz. Muslim representation on the Councils, that the subsequent portion of this article seeks to deal.

Lucknow Pact In the Melting-Pot.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion among the Mussalmans of India that the Lucknow Pact has served its purpose. And if all do not employ the emphasis that Dr. Kitchlew employed when he said that the Pact must be burned, they are all agreed that it needs an immedite revision. And from such distinct platforms as the Khilafat Conference and the League was this opinion unequivocally expressed. And at Delhi where leaders from all over the country are congregating this question will come up for urgent discussion. At Delhi the whole country seems to have gone into Committee, and we trust that when it reports to the House it will be a report of hope and good cheer.

The most glaring defect in the Pact which the passage of time and the experience that comes in its train has revealed, was the reducing of the Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal to a minority. Its only justification was the policy of give and take. The Punjab and Bengal gave up their majorities in order to give to the minority provinces a few more seats than their population would have accorded them. In arguing thus the framers of the Pact were guilty, with the best intentions I do not dispute for a moment, of a fallacy. The whole and the only *raison d'etre* of communal representation is that the smaller community distrusts the larger and fears that on every vital question the former would throw all its votes into the opposite lobby and inexorably outvote it. If this be so, it is not of much moment whether, for instance, in the instance, in the U. P., you get 14 per cent representation or 30 per cent. You can be as effectively outvoted in either case. For this shadow of effective minority representation they gave up the substance of majority representation which the two Provinces had on the population basis. The discontent of a majority turned into a minority is natural and justifiable.

There is also tremendous moral value in the fact of the Mussalmans being in a majority in two of the provinces of India which the framers of the Pact failed to recognise, and which to a certain extent, I believe, Dr. Kitchlew has emphasised. It should be a source of great comfort and solace to the Mussalmans who are in a minority in the other Provinces, that at least in some parts of the country their brethren enjoy all the advantage and if need be, could wield all the powers of a majority. It is also bound to have a moderating influence on the Hindus of Province like Bombay and Madras when dealing with

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING: 9TH DAY.

KREMPION SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Some really bright sport was witnessed at the ninth stage of the season. For a mid-week meeting there was a good crowd but a nasty chill wind that blew throughout the afternoon made things decidedly unpleasant for all present.

Considering the fact that most of the races bore a very open aspect backers did not come off so badly as there were five short-priced winners.

On winning the most important event of the day Krempion brought off the biggest surprise of the afternoon. This horse has fast run into form and is likely to develop into a great stayer. Chieftain recorded his third successive win of the season yesterday in the excellent timing of 1 min 49 3/4 secs. Why Karikata merits such close attention from the handicapper we are at a loss to understand. This horse has done nothing remarkable for many seasons now but he is always giving weight to the others. He is getting on in years and it is hardly possible to expect anything out of him when he is so harshly treated.

Bowley, S. Black and Townsend were in good form during the afternoon, all three accounting for a couple of good winners each. A. C. Walker, is back again from Calcutta and was seen in the saddle. G. Smith and Barnett are also down and will probably ride on Saturday.

Moscow had a large following in the first division of the Bellasis Plate, Sagab being the only other well supported candidate in a field of fourteen starters. The favourite ran a bad race, finishing nearer last than first. Sagab won cleverly from Sadak and Wireless, both of whom led the field for the greater part of the journey the winner is in fine fettle just a present and to judge from the way he won he ought to be scoring again.

The second division of this plate fe'l to the favourite Malabar who recorded quite a comfortable victory at the expense of Butterfly and Sherhan. Sawi streaked away with a long lead and at one stage looked a winner. He however made way for the ultimate winner once they swung round the turn. Surya Pan (late Nasub) was expected to run better than he did. He was well away but all he could do was to finish a good sixth.

Shahabad started a slightly better favourite than Rehearsal in the third division. Young Takreet and Yildiz also attracted much attention. The finish rested between the first named pair; Rehearsal making the best of a nice start to outstay Shahabad by a length. McQuade's mount was none too well away but in spite of this ran a game race. Yildiz showed the way until the turn but he fasted out long enough to finish third well in front of Honeysuckle. Young Tahreet found the pace too hot and was a beaten horse before the field entered the straight.

Thre were only five acceptances in the Croxteth Handicap and all these lined up. Courier was voted the best among this lot and he clearly asserted his superiority by winning easily after leaving the tarrier last. Ulster Lad jumped out with ehe lead which he kept till very near home. Golden Gleam could not keep the last pace but was fast gaining ground at the finish.

A thrilling finish saw Adwan get home by the shortest of Marquis in the second division of the Mahim Plate. His connections were so sure of his chances that they allowed Buckley to carry three pounds over weight. For the first half rule Buckley lay well in the rear in company with Alder. Marshal Petain set the pace until the head of the straight and then Mikado. Tarick and Adwan who had come through the field contested the finish. Walker went out on Tadick else he might have made a dead-heat of it. Cessation ran with prominence but came in limping badly.

Prince Hamed was made a hot favourite in the Rockhampton Plate. Punters were right in their choice for Mr. Andrade's fine Chestnut won after an exciting finish. The Mauritius gelding Norbreck, out for the first time here, got away with a flying start and kept his lead almost to the winning post. Golden Vision who was never conspicuous came up with a strong run near home and squeezed home second a head in front of Norbreck. Lady Rita was unruly at the gate with the resu't that she was hopelessly left.

Given a very slender chance among a classy lot in the Doncaster Plate, Krempion, a recent winner in moderate company, put up a stylish performance on getting there first a head in front of Rabalto and well ahead of the favourite French Briar. S. Black rode a well judged race. Keeping his mount handy he made his bid in the last hundred yards and after easily accounting for French Briar, just managed to hold Rabalto who came up at the finish with a splendid run. Surthen was at the head of affairs for a mile and gave a highly improved display this time. Both Catchup and Knight of Clonmel were well supported. The former was an indifferent fourth while the latter who was running well for a mile, gave up the struggle in the run home.

Backers were again badly hit in the Ayrshen Plate where they went on Footpedal as the likeliest candidate in a field of eight. The favourite was slowly out of the gate and this was enough to destroy her chances. She might have finished nearer than fourth had she got an opining on the rails. Belvedre and Discobohls finished first and second respectively. They practically kept these positions from the start. Sauce was best away but she soon retired into the rear where she was content to remain.

Carrying ten stone and giving weight all round Mr. Eve's gelding Chieftain put up one of the finest performances of his career on beating a big field in the last race of the day. He just managed to head Crown Prince on the post but the pair were meeting at a difference of thirty-two pounds so this was really a wonderful victory. Faithful the winner's stable companion ran well for his first outing this season and is sure to do well in coming engagements. Sahoo got away badly but he made up ground most'y and was fourth at the finish. Khataf and Cardiff were expected to score but both ran disappointingly.

Details:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1923, once. 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; offener, 12 lbs.

Mr. Heath's SAGAB 8-10, Clarke 1
Mr. Alwan Ramezan's SADAK 8-0 Townsend 2
Mr Moosa Faras' WIRELESS 7-10 McQuade 3
Mr R H Gahagan's WITNESS 9-0 W G Thompson 4

Not run; No Limit.

Also ran:—Moscow 9-7 Perkins; Mundoor 9-4 Bowley. Jantawi 9-1 Burn; Taj 9-0 Hardy; Sooroor 9-0 Roberts; Sea Spray 8-10 McPherson; Namsa 8-8 Raymond; Kanze 8-6 Townsend; Bijli 7-12 S Black; Last Day 7-12 Khalil; Saaood 7-2 C Hoyt.

The race:—They were despatched to a good start. Moscow was the quickest out of the gate but soon resigned to Sadak after whom came Wireless, Witness, Moscow and Sea Spray. Bijli was badly left and brought up the rear. At the third furlong Sagab improved his position and was racing prominently. Wireless headed them into the straight but was soon collared by Sadak who looked a winner. Sagab drew out in front of the stands and gained the verdict by 1 length. 1/2 length separated second and third the same distance third and fourth. Moscow finished fourth last.

Time:—1 min. 25 2/5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 70.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Place Rs. 11, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 39-8.

Favourite:—Moscow.
Trainer:—Saraffali.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1923, once. 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; offener, 12 lbs.

Mr. F. B. Burjorji's MALABAR 9-0 S. Black 1
Mr. Sankur Shalall's BUTTERFLY 9-6, [illegible] 2
Mr. Ebrahim Jassim's SHERHAN 8-12, Aldridge 3
Mr. Mehdi M Saleh's HAMDAN SIMRI 9-1 Donnelly 4

Not run; Sherhan and Bhavnagar.

Also ran:—Alec's 9-2 Hardy, Burjer 9-0 Raymond, Surya Pan 9-0 Perkins, Musal 8-10 Clarke, Dildhar 8-10 Thompson Yousur 8-8 Buckley, Dhareen 8-6 McQuade, Godlahab 8-4 McPherson, Sawi 8-0 Herbert, Caesar 7-12 Burn.

The race:—Surya Pan was responsible for a breakaway. When they were let go Sawi assumed the lead hotly pursued by Surya Pan, Dhareen, Godlahab, Alecs, Musal, Dildhar and Malabar. After a couple of furlongs were covered Sawi increased his lead and after a good few lengths came Surya Pan and Dhareen. Malabar was racing handy in the bunch. Sawi brought them round the turn but soon retired. Malabar drew out and quickly collared Surya Pan who was later even beaten out of fourth place. Both Butterfly and Sherhan came up late to finish second and third respectively. Won by 1 1/2 lengths, a neck second and third, a head third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 25 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 59.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 16-8, and Rs. 28-8.

Favourite:—Malabar.
Trainer:—Moosa.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1923, once. 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; offener, 12 lbs.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REHEARSAL 7-10, Townsend 1
Mr. J. M. Burjorji's SHAHABAD 8-6, McQuade 2
Messrs. Noble and J D. Crawford's YILDIZ 8-10 Horne 3
Messrs. K. H. Contractor and H. Hassanally's HONEYSUCKLE 8-10 Bowley 4

Not run; Sanderson, Nazi and Zirgam.

Also ran:—Rajput 9-7 Thompson, Jussoor 9-6 J G Meeking, Sham 9-2 Herbert Young Takreet 9-0 Perkins, Zawam 8-12 McPherson, Rogers 8-12 Aldridge, Sammy 8-10 Clarke, George 8-8 Buckley.

The race:—After some trouble the barrier rose to a fairly good start. Zawam made play for a while. Then George led from Yildiz, Young Takreet, Rehearsal, and Honeysuckle. Shahabad suffered slightly at the start and raced last but one for a time. At the fourth furlong Yildiz was doing the running from Rehearsal, Young Takreet (on the outside), Honeysuckle and Shahabad. Yildiz showed the way into the straight where Rehearsal took the rails and went away to win easily by 1 length. Shahabad was 1 3/4 lengths in front of Yildiz who finished 2 lengths ahead of Honeysuckle. Young Takreet was third till well in front of the stands and then dropped out of it.

Time:—1 min. 24 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 25-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12.

Favourite:—Rehearsal.
Trainer:—M Ryan.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses that have won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since March 31st, 1923.

Mr. Eve's COURIER 9-4, Bowley 1
Mr. N A. Kazi's ULSTER LAD 7-6, Townsend 2
Mr. Heath's GOLDEN GLEAM 6-12 S. Black 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MARYLAND 8-7 Buckley 4

Also ran: Headstrong 6-10 Japheth.

The race:—Ulster Lad took a flying start and cracked the pace from Headstrong and Maryland. After a furlong Headstrong dropped back last. Ulster Lad was still going at a hot pace chased by Maryland and Courier. They closed in slightly on nearing the third furlong. Courier now became second followed by Maryland and Golden Gleam. They entered the straight in this order but in the run home Ulster Lad succumbed by a length to the challenge of Courier. Golden Gleam was third a length away. 2 1/2 lengths third and fourth.

Time. 1 min. 15 3/5 secs

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17-8. Places Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 26.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9-8. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite:—Courier.
Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 8-1 (car 8.4) Buckley 1
Mr Eve's TARICK 8-10 A C Walker 2
Mr M Goculdass' MIKADO 7-12 McPherson 3
Mr Eve's MARSHAL PETAIN 8-12 Bowley 4

Not run:—Shahzada.

Also ran:—Cessation 9-2 Burn, Alder 8-8 Raymond, Nafa 8-6 Perkins, Kamel 8-4 Clarke, Costa Rica 8-1 Buckley, Elser 7-0 McQuade.

The race:—A fine start saw Marshal Petain streak away with the lead his nearest attendants being Elser, Costa Rica, Tarick, Mikado and Cessation. Nafa was far behind. Past the half mile Marshal Petain was still in front with Elser and Tarick close on his heels. Adwan was last but one at this stage. Approaching the turn Adwan moved up rapidly on the outside. Marshal Petain brought them into the straight but was soon collared by Mikado. Adwan dashed in on the rails and just beat Tarick another late comer by a short head. 1/2 length separated second and third, a neck third and fourth. Cessation finished slowly and came in lame.

Time:—1 minute 50 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67/8. Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14/8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32/8. Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 8.

Favourite:—Mr. Eve's bracket.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Dan's PRINCE HAMED 8-11 McPherson 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN VISION 9-2 McQuade 2
Mr W Larche's NORBRECK 9-1 Horne ... 3
Mr Heath's JOVIAL 8-5 Clarke 4

Not run:—Cylvern.

Also ran:—Lady Rita 9-5 Buckley, Fun of the Fayre 8-13 F Huxley, Allensmore I 8-5 Donnelly, Lomo 8-3 Townsend, Expectant 7-4 S Black.

The race:—Lady Rita stood off and only consented to move when the field had gone about a furlong. Norbreck dashed to the front and cut a cracking pace from Allensmore I, Prince Hamed, Lomo and Golden Vision. Jovial was last of the bunch. At the half mile Norbreck was still lengths ahead of his field the others following in practically the same order. Approaching the straight the others moved up and closed in. Prince Hamed now got up second and challenged Norbreck as they swung into the straight. A fine race saw Prince Hamed gain the verdict by 1/2 length from Golden Vision who came up very well near home. A head separated second and third, a neck third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 44 and Rs. 63.

Favourite:—Prince Hamed.
Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

A handicap Sweepstake for all horses of Rs. 50 each with a further Rs. 25 each for starters with Rs. 7,500 added from the Fund of which the Sweepstake and Rs. 4,500 will go to the owner of the Winner. Rs. 2,000 to the second; Rs. 1,000 to the third.

Mr R H Gahagan's KREMPION 6-2 (car 6-11) S Black 1
Mr R E S's RABALTO 8-4 F Huxley ... 2
Mr C N Wadia's FRENCH BRIAR 8-8 Buckley 3
Mr T M Goculdass' CATCHUP 7-0 McQuade 4

Not run:—Krishna Kumari and Pomme Anna.

Also ran:—Swithin 9-7 Townsend, Knight of Clonmel 8-13 Bowley, Love Glass 7-2 Japheth, Sagittarius 6 0 C Hoyt.

The race: Rabalto led from Swithin and Knight of Clonmel for a couple of furlongs when Swithin came to the front and forced the pace from Knight of Clonmel. French Brier, Rabalto and Catchup. Sagittarius could not go the pace and was far behind. When they hit the fourth furlong the order was Swithin, Knight of Clonmel, French Briar, Catchup Rabalto and Krempion. At the third furlong French Briar was at the head of affairs chased by Krempion and Rabalto. Up the straight Krempion collared French Briar and stalled off a strong challenge from Rabalto by a head. 2 lengths separated second and third. 4 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 7 3/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 262; Places Rs. 36; Rs. 18 and Rs. 15/8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 127; Places Rs. 15/8. Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 7/8.

Favourite:—French Briar.
Trainer:—G Bell.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Y O Patel's BELVEDERE, 8-9, Townsend 1
Mr A H Shustary's DISCOBOLUS, 8-11, Aldridge 2
Mr N A Kazi's LUCKY LAD, 8-8, F Huxley 3
Mr Eve's FOOTPEDAL, 8-9, Bowley 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Sauce 9-0, Perkins; Crushed Glass 8-8, McPherson; The Minx 8-2, Donnelly; Belle Syme 8-1, Clarke.

The race:—The Minx and Sauce moved out with a flying start, but they were caught up before they had gone a furlong. Belvedere was now making the pace hotly pursued by Discobolus. Crushed Glass and Belle Syme. Past the half mile Discobolus held a slight lead from Belvedere and Crushed Glass with Sauce whipping in. At the third furlong Belvedere wrested command again and entered the straight with Discobolus and Belle Syme prominent on the outside. In the run home Belvedere easily outstayed the challenge of Discobolus by a length. The same distance separated second and third, a head third and fourth. Footpedal was last but one most of the way and though she travelled well up the straight, she failed to get an opening.

Time:—1 minute, 16 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 209-8; Places Rs. 55-8, Rs. 41 and Rs. 22-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 125-8; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 23 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Footpedal.
Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Jn.).

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Eve's CHIEFTAIN, 10-0 Bowley 1
Mr R R S's CROWN PRINCE, 7-10, F Huxley 2
Mr Eve's FAITHFUL 8-7, A C Walker ... 3
Mr Abdoola Mana's SAHOO, 7-7, S Black 4

Not ran:—Vazirulmulk

Also ran:—Karikata 9-11, Burn; Rarity 9-0, McPherson; Kelvin Boy 9-0, Perkins; Baronet 7-6, Japheth; Moveed 8-10, Aldridge; Gosub 8-9, McQuade; Silver Streak 8-6, Herbert; Khataf 8-4, Donnelly; Cardiff 8-2, Townsend; Silver Thrush 7-7, Clarke.

The race:—The barrier ascended to a fairly good start. Silver Streak streaked away with the lead and after a couple of lengths came Crown Prince, Khataf, Karikata, Gosub and Silver Thrush. Both Chieftain and Faithful raced in the bunch while Sahoo and Kelvin Boy were slowly away. Silver Streak maintained his lead till the third furlong where Crown Prince took over charge and showed the way to Khataf, Gosub and Chieftain. Up the straight Chieftain challenged Crown Prince and after a great race got the better by a head. Faithful came through with a splendid rush and placed a good third. 1½ lengths separated second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute, 49 3/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 34, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 28.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 17.

Favourites:—Cardiff and Mr. Eve's Bracket.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

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LUCKNOW SPECIAL MEETING.

2ND DAY: HORRES LEFT IN.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow; second day's races of the Lucknow Special Meeting.

THE JUMPERS FLAT RACE—Distance 1½ Mile.

Durban 11/7, Argent 11/2, Sage 11/2, Foxtor 10/7, Nobler 10/1 and Grado 10.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Steel Blue 12, The Knut 10/4, Devotion 9/5, Perception 9/4, Lesine 7/13, Blackmist 7/11, Cachaiong 7/10, Homespun 7, Awwal 7, Pomona 7, Monsoon Jack 7, Medina 7 and Legacy 7.

THE VISITORS PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Pask 9/10, Sunny Gana 9/7, Jazz Band 9/6, Aplook 9/5, Two Gates 9/1, Cushat Law 8/12, Pussyfoot 8/7, Cockleshell 8/3, Dawn of Freedom 8/2, Brony 8/2, Mignonette 8/1, House of Commons 8/1, Golden Memory 7/13, Tiepin 7/11, Pas Seul 7/8, Middleton 7/7 and La Meinne 7/2.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Bidesia 10/13, Elsie 8/11, Little Spec 8/11, Patrick 8/10, Love Gift 8/3, The Little Corporal 8/2, Chickoo 8, Pure Gem 7/5, Fancy Fair 7, and Lord Vigil 6.

THE HARCOURT BUTLER CUP.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Gilray 9/12, Pin Money 9/6, Lady Myra 9/3, Princess Fari 8/12, Crimson Sun 8/4, Hilda 8/2, Jaunt 7/11, Chinese White 7/9, Sesford 7/1, Creel 7, Court Jester 7 and Devotion 7.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Grey Rosette 9/12, Second String 8/10, Varlet 8/6, Signaller 8/1, Carlisle 7/13, Antonio 7/4, Chunging 7/2 and Boltaway 7/2.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

B B & C I RLY. BEAT R. A. 4-2.

KEEN GAME ON OVAL.

A keen struggle ensued on the Co-operage on Wednesday evening when the B. B. and C. I. Railway met and defeated the R. A. On the run of the play the R. A. deserved a better fate and it was mainly owing to the deadly shooting of Fairman that the Railway men merged victorious. Lt. Flood played a steady game throughout and kept the three inside forwards well marked.

Play started cautiously and both teams were looking out for an opening. The R. A. first took the offensive through Ross who got away quickly and combined well with Thorne. But Gabrielle put a closure to this movement by hitting out to his left inner. Flood intercepted the pass and transferred to Lawrence who however, could make no headway. The ball returned to midfield, but a total lack of understanding among the Railway forwards soon took it back to the Railway ring where the Artilleryman dominated the game for some time. Half way through the moisty the Railwaymen took up the attack and Wright brought off some good runs down the line only to be robbed by the wily Flynn who was playing a faultless game. Since this wing was so well marked the B. B. directed all the passes to Phillips. This player spoilt many a fine opportunity by continually lying on-side. When the Railwaymen concentrated their attention on feeding the three inside forwards they found Flood more than a match for them. A sudden long pass saw the R. A. forward line on the move and French sent across a beauty which Thorne took on the run and tricking the goalie who rushed him, he tapped it into the goal. Immediately after the bully-off Fairman took the ball down and passed to Mitchell who shot. The custodian saved but in attempting to clear, mishit and gave Mitchell the opportunity of dashing and equalising. The teams crossed over with the score one all.

The Gunners were by no means discouraged and maintained a steady pressure which at last proved fruitful. Ross giving them the lead. The Railwaymen did not seem capable of doing anything right and the R. A. were all over them. Flood being specially prominent. Fox now decided to play further up the field and on one occasion actually ran through on his own but unfortunately missed by inches. Shortly after he sent across a rare one which Fairman promptly converted, bringing the teams level. The Gunners now seemed to relax their vigilance for Fairman ran through and scored, repeating the performance a little off a short corner. The Railwaymen continued pressing and were prevented from scoring again by the final whistle.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY:—O. Neal; C. Fox, Gabrielli, H. Fox, Lucas and Johannes; Wright, Frances, Fairman, Mitchell and Phillips.

R. A.:—Harding; Reade and Flynn; Hattersby, Flood and Griffiths; French, Ross, Thorn, Lawrence and Holbrook.

Referees.—Messrs. Thornback and Leontziui.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND WANT 242 TO WIN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Adelaide.—In the Third Test Match the Australians were all out for 250 in their second innings.

England then going in have made 133 for the loss of three wickets and require 242 to win.—Reuter's Special.

SPORTSMEN HONOURED.

RECORD LUNCHEON AT PICCADILLY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The most representative body of British sportsmen on record gathered at luncheon at the Piccadilly Hotel to-day presided over by Lord Desborough in honour of the All-Blacks and New Zealand. At the request of the Prince of Wales, who wished the function to be most informal, the company numbering 300 wore lounge suits. The Prince of Wales was present as guest with Sir James Allen. The hosts, few of whom were unable to be present, included the Dukes of Sutherland and Westminster, the Marquess of Londonderry, Lords Lonsdale, Desborough, Denbigh, Portarlington, Burnham, Campden, Curzon, Ashfield, Balfour, Pembroke, Cadogan, Strathspey, Riddell, Woolavington and Decies. Others included Amery, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Bishop of Buckingham, Generals Sir William Birdwood, Sir Ian Hamilton, Alexander Godfrey, the members of the English fifteen, the President of the Scottish Rugby Union, the representatives of Soccer football, Jimmy Wilde and Steve Donogue. The Prince of Wales proposed the toast to the All-Blacks. The speeches were broadcasted.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The following were the results of to-day's Bengal Championship Tennis tournaments:

MEN'S SINGLES.

4th round:—Bobb beat Meyer 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Krishna Prasad beat P. L. Mehta 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Third Round:—Krishna Prasad and Bobb beat Okamato and Kitagawa 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Garland and Freke beat Nicholson and Mills 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; Bose and Mehta beat Levien and Binning 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Robson and Miss Sandison beat Johnston and Miss O'Neil 6—3, 6—3; Meyers and Mrs. Keys beat Megata and Mrs. Simson 8—6, 6—3, 6—4; Okamato and Mrs. Olding beat McInnes and Mrs. Granville 6—3, 6—8, 7—5.

CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM RACE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Olympic Association a six miles cross-country team race was run this afternoon. The competition was open to teams of six from the clubs and institutions affiliated to the Association. There were only three teams competing namely the D. O. Company of the Camerons, the Armenian College and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Challenge shield was to be awarded to the team whose men completed the course in not more than 45 minutes and secured the highest number of points. Of the 18 men competing, 17 finished the course within the time limit. Mirza Begian of the Armenian College came first his time being 36 minutes nine seconds while the second man who belonged to the Camerons, took 37 minutes and 28 seconds. The last man [illegible] 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The men of the D. O. Company of the Camerons having secured the second third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh positions were declared winners of the shield.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The 9th match of the Poona Open Hockey Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on its grounds on January 19th 1925 between the Rising Star of Poona and the Pensioners' Boys team and ended in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

TO MEET ON 17TH FEBRUARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The adjourned session of the Bengal Legislative Council will commence on February 17th and continue till March 30th with short intervals. The business of the session includes the election of a Deputy President, the President's Salary Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill. The budget of the Bengal Government, it is understood, will be presented on 19th February.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ing of the rank and file. But when all their leaders, one after the other, spoke from the platform in support of the resolution put forward by the Subjects Committee, what could they do? A deputation came to me and asked me to move an amendment in favour of rejection, promising me, if I did so, that it would receive the support of a majority of the Congress. Much as I felt this myself, I declined, pointing out, that, if such an amendment were to be moved, it should come from an Indian member of the Congress. I could not feel that I was justified in opposing all the prominent leaders, I said, though, if the amendment were moved, I should certainly feel bound to support it. It was not moved, and I had to give the resolution my silent support, but I certainly could not have spoken in support of it.

It was during this special Session of the Congress that a well-known Madras leader came to me and suggested that I should assume the leadership of the Home Rule movement. The Congress and the Home Rule League, he said, had lost confidence in Mrs. Besant, and he could promise me the support of the Home Rule party in Madras if I would accept his suggestion. I declined his offer very emphatically. I did not think, I told him, that it was desirable that an Englishman, like myself, however strongly he was wedded to the cause of Indian Nationalism, should be regarded as the leader of an Indian movement. Mrs. Besant's position had been exceptional, but even so, the fact that she had forfeited the confidence of him and his friends, was calculated to make them and others suspicious of another "foreigner". I was prepared and would always continue to do everything in my power to support and carry on an out-and-out Home Rule policy but I did not think I was fitted to be der.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

ences this scheme of reforms can make. The horror of the Bengal internments will remain as far removed as ever from the power of disapproval to cure it free speech free movement, freedom of public writings and all the elementary rights of civilised citizenship may be made a mockery of by an executive armed with the power Defence Acts, Press Acts and antiquated ordinances. But the power of the people, whose liberties are trampled upon, will be confined to the control, on sufferance of a Governor, of ministers of education and sanitation. That is not what the people of this country have demanded. It is not what can satisfy them.".

* * * *

My view of the scheme as utterly unworkable and unacceptable was fortified by the comment which Mrs. Besant published in "New India". She described the scheme as "unworthy of England to offer and unworthy for India to accept". The first indication I had that that there was not unanimity of opinion came when Mr. Syud Hossain told me that Mr. Jinnah had expressed the opinion to him that the "Chronicle" had been too hasty in publishing immediately such an emphatic condemnation, and that he, Mr. Jinnah, was inclined to regard the scheme as something which should be taken in an accommodating spirit, with a view to getting it more liberalised before it was finally shaped in an enactment. A few days after the Rajah of Mahmudabad, at that time a recognised leader of popular Mussalman opinion, came down to Bombay and immediately telephoned from the Taj Mahal Hotel to Syud Hossain to ask me to go round and see him. We had a long talk with the Rajah that evening and found him in complete agreement with the view of the "Chronicle". If anything he was more condemnatory of it and stronger in his expressions of disappointment. He seemed to be quite convinced that at any rate Mussalmans could never accept or even consider such a scheme. He asked us to come again the next day and discuss the situation with other friends whom he proposed to invite. When I entered his room the next afternoon, somewhat later than the rest of the party, as I had been detained by my office work, I found that the Rajah of Mahmudabad's views had undergone a distinct change and he was tending to take the view which Syud Hossain had previously told me was that held by Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

After this it became more and more obvious that there was going to be a struggle to maintain the Congress position in face of the strong movement that was being engineered to secure an accommodating attitude towards the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. After Mr. Jinnah and the Rajah of Mahmudabad, I was to find that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sastri were falling away. There were many conferences and discussions. I did not attend all of these, because I was not in sympathy with what was being done. But at one of them Mrs. Besant, as I subsequently learned, completely surrendered her position; and at another, at which I was present, Mr. Sastri—who a few weeks before had published a pamphlet in which he declared there could be no going back on the Congress League scheme,—threw a bombshell into our midst by announcing, in effect that, if the conference was only to discuss the question of rejection of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, he preferred only to be a listener, as he was already decided in his view that the scheme should be favourably considered. Fortunately, during all the discussions and verbal struggles and manoeuvres that took place during the next few months, until the meeting of the special Congress in Bombay, we were able to "keep our end up" and, in the result, the Congress did declare that the Scheme was "unacceptable and unsatisfactory". But it was a resolution of compromise in place of one of definite rejection, which, as things have turned out, would have been much better. Even over this there was not unity of opinion. Great efforts were made as usual to secure the united front, and to get the Moderates into the Congress, but as it was clear that there was a strong party among them, such as Sir Dinshah Wacha and Mr. Samarth etc., who were definitely committed to support of the Montagu scheme, they were left out, or rather they left themselves out.

* * * *

Even up to the last there was a keen struggle in the Subjects Committee between those among the Home Rulers, who were in favour of a resolution friendly to the Montagu Scheme, and those who were opposed to it. Mrs. Besant, who seemed by then to have swung round completely, Mr. Jinnah and a contingent of the Muslim League led by Mr. Wazir Hassan, chiefly on the one side,—a very determined contingent from Bengal, led by Mr. C R. Das. Mr. C. B. Chuckerbutty and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, another from Bombay and another from Madras on the other. Mr. Tilak and his party from Maharashtra were inclined for compromise and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya made his usual efforts to secure unity by some means or other. Pundit Motilal Nehru and his party from the United Provinces were united with the great majority of Bombay Home Rulers in opposition to the Scheme. Poor Mr. Jamnadas, torn between his allegiance to Mrs. Besant and the influence of his friends of the Bombay Home Rule League, with whom he was in such close association and had fought so many battles together, was in a most invidious position.

* * * *

The resolution, as it was framed, certainly failed to satisfy a large number of those in the Subjects Committee, who came to the Congress in the hope of getting the Scheme definitely rejected, and I believed then, as I do now, that, had an amendment been proposed, as was at one time contemplated, rejecting the scheme *in toto*, it would have been carried by an overwhelming majority. That was certainly the feel-

(Continued in column 5.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 21.

Navigator, Oliver, Durban.
Ballarat, Johnson, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

January 21.

Karoa Macdonald, Durban.
Ideo mea, Schwarz, Hamburg.
Rassay, Pattison, Marmagoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer China for Aden.
Steamer Ismailia for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Clan Macfarlane for Tuticorin etc.

S S Navigator:—Messrs D Sandemann Company's steamer Navigator 2575 tons, Captain P Oliver arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Balifield:—Messrs Killick Nixon & Co's steamer Balifield 2734 tons, Captain R E Johnson arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 2607 tons, Captain D M Macdonald sailed from harbour yesterday for Durban etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Liebenfels:—The L Edwards Coy's steamer Liebenfels 3852 tons Captain Schwarz sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg with a general and some bottom cargo.

S S Rassay:—The B I S N Company's Rassay 2274 tons, Captain H Pattison sailed from harbour yesterday for Marmagoa with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Shed
Jetty Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/2, I. Triestino.
Jetty Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M & Co.
1 Cl Macfarlane, 3856, M Coast 25/1 J F & Co.
2 Naldera 8856 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 Bellaliska, 2903, Antwerp, 26/1, T M & Co.
6 Varela 1052 Busreh, 20/1, M M and Co.
7 Castalia 4171 Liverpool 24/1 Grahams Trdg. Co. Ltd
9 Foyle 2952, N F, 1/2 T M & Co.
11 Lanterfels 3848 Kchi N F L Edwards Co.
12 Homestead, 4122, N.F., 23/1, Vol. Bros.
14 Othello, 3297, Kchi, 27/1, J F & Co.
14 Ataxo Maru, 4670, Japan, 22/1, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Golconda 3203, Karachi 25/1 M M & Co.
7 Gange 1933 Genoa 20/1 L Triestino.
8 Cheera, 3319, Trieste, 28/1, M Italiana S N Co Ltd
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
10 and 11 Sado Maru, 3 627 Kobe 29/1 Kaisha
12 & 13 Jalavihar 3231 N F, NF, S S N Co.
14 Bankura 1905, Basra 28/1 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 27/1 O S Kaisha
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha
I Jeypore, 3200, Japan, 22/1, M M and Co.
G Warooga 1341 Busreh N F, M M & Co.
K Jehanzir, 2157, Jeddah, 24/1, T M & Co.
& Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L M Sunbeath 3874 N F N F K N & Co
O Cara Cerogol, 3136, Rangoon N F, S S N Co Ltd.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257 Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

January 21.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—8 bales wool Shumji and 19 bales cotton Kalli Bros; 37 bales wool & sundries.

S S Soudan for Trieste:—9 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Varela for New York:—150 bales cotton, waste W S Josh.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—3 bales dry salted goat skin Brissay Co.

S S Aurora for Trieste:—110 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co; 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 36 bales cotton Kalli Bros; 150 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cheera for Genoa:—140 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cheera for Venice:—110 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co; 760 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Naldera for London:—26 bales hemp G Jethanmal; 17 cwt dal seed G Jethanmal; 152 cwt myrabollams G Jethanmal; 24 bales Persian lamb skins raw Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 5 bales (marsai) lamb skins (cut pieces) Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd; 3 bales jacket skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1500 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand & Co; 1409 cwt myrabollams Wilson Latham & Co Ltd; 7 bundles lamb skins (for furs) F Hajioff; 100 bales hemp R Ramjiwan

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—109 bales cotton fly N Pattatraya; 28 bales cotton K Dewchand & Co Ltd.

S S Othello for Hull:—2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Otaello for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 1045 bales cotton Gocho K Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 330 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd;

S S Gange for Genoa:—55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Othello for Hull:—17 00 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 6650 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 312 cwt cotton seed S Joharmall; 39200 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Leominster for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Bellaliska for Antwerp:—605 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Bellaliska for Ghent:—440 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg:—1430 cwt myra Ralli Bros; 7912 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton H E Bode & Sons; 550 bales cotton Gocho K Kaisha Ltd; 270 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 104 cwt gum arabic J Nurbharam & Co.

S S Lanterfels for Bremen: 110 bales cotton Gocho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lanterfels for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 105 bales hemp R Govindji; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 100 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Lanterfels for Ghent: 330 bales cotton Gocho K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton Langley & Co.

S S Homestead for New York:—2000 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co Ltd. 10 bales woollen carpets Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 cwt sheep casings M D Gordhandas; 120 cwt gum olibanum E Virji & Co.

S S Liebenfels for Rotterdam:—1080 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—2025 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—110 bales cotton Ismailia Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton N Manilal & Co. 74 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton N Manilal & Co; 200 bales cotton M Amarsey & Co; 50 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gocho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Amarsee & Sons.

S S Muroran Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton Amersey Damodar; 1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton M Amarsee & Co.

S S Kiddepore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Kiddepore for Osaka:—900 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Kiddepore for Kobe: 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—25 cases butter (280 lbs) Persian Dairy Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton C Bamanji & Co; 250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Aurora Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Bread & Co.

S S Ataxo Maru for Yokohama:—700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton M Amersee & Co; 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jevrore for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton S Zuki & Co Ltd.

S S Jevrore for Kobe: 300 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton H Ramchand & Co.

S S Jevrore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S City of London from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon & Co—From Liverpool:—150 cases candles; 50 cases mineral lubricating grease; 10 kegs lubricating grease; 3 drums lubricating grease; 6 cases grease; 420 cases mineral lubricating oil and grease; 120 barrels mineral lubricating oil and grease; 100 drums mineral lubricating oil and grease; 183 bales old newspaper; 45 bales wood tops; 6 bales tents; [illegible] bales cotton yarn; 150 cases cotton yarn; 175 cases cottons; 80 bales cottons; 337 bales cotton piecegoods; 459 cases cotton piecegoods; 43 cases toilet soap; 22 boxes toilet soap; 3741 boxes tin plates; 1805 boxes common soap; 40 cases common soap; 18 cases tissues; 13 cases art silk and cotton goods; 65 cases cotton goods; 42 cases biscuits; 60 cases glue; 20 cases stout; 250 cases bath bricks; 140 cases whisky; 20 cases wine; 25 cases cigarettes; 110 cases colour; 1505 kegs paint; 100 kegs venetian red; 100 kegs bicarb soda; 1000 bags bicarb soda; 600 bags soda ash; 88 barrels tallow; 30 sk cases tiles; 162 casks china clay; 100 pieces unfinished columns; 960 pieces traps and bands; 4044 bundles hoops; 4257 bundles galvd sheets; 15 drums silicate of soda; 12 casks dyes.

From Port Said:—50 cases vermouth; 16 cases mineral water.

S S Bell Town from Durban Agents Killick Nixon & Co—From Durban: 5017 tons coal

S S Easton from Stettin Agents Turner Morrison & Co—From Stettin:—5800 bags sugar.

S S Varela from Busreh Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Busreh:—150 bags spices; 52 bags almonds; 50 cases chocolate; 6000 bales dates; 29 bags dates; 27 bags old scrap brass.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

The Western disturbance in the extreme north has caused local rain or snow in Kashmir and North-west Punjab.

The depression passing through North-east India has given nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bihar with a few falls in Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Berhampore three-quarters of an inch; Naya Dumka one: Patna a half: and Khashab a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar and extension in the Western Himalayas and into North Burma.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar and Nawab Khushru Jung lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves Ahmedabad for Delhi this morning. His further programme will be decided at Delhi, but on the 15th February, he will go to Rajkot to perform, among other things, the opening ceremony of the National school. (A.P.)

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 21.

	For	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3.	Japan .. (superscribed)	..	..	..
4.	China	S/S Sado Maru.	23rd Jan. 25.	6-30 p.m
5.	(superscribed	..	..	..
6	Australia via Dkodi and Colombo ..	..	..	..
7	Straits Settlements ..	..	..	..
8	Mauritius and Reunion ..	..	..	..
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa ,,	..	..	..
11.	L Marquis ..	..	..	..

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO

GENESIS OF HINDUISM

SWAMI SHARVANAND'S LECTURE.

"Untouchability and Hindu religion" was the theme of Swami Sharvanand's lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday. In the absence of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi was proposed to the chair.

Rao Bahadur Joshi in opening the proceedings said that he was much delighted to accept the chair when one of the disciples of the great orientalist and a friend of his Swami Vivekanand was going to speak. He had the privilege of personally knowing the great Swami and would have accompanied him to the Congress of Religions in America but for an incident. The speaker had already done some research work in the field of Hindu religion and as such claimed to speak on the subject with autocrity. However he preferred to have his say after the swamiji's lecture.

Swami Sharvanand at the outset said that to-day the Hindu world was much agitated over the question of touchability and untouchability. The Hindu mind was keenly divided into two sides one stoutly maintaining to keep untouchability while the other was out for its total eradication. To-day it was the momentous question in their national life and they felt along with the great Mahatma and other leaders of political thought that its presence to-day was like a cancer in their body politic. If Indian life specially the Hindu section of it were to rise to the full height of its manliness and glory they must cure the festering sore. Before they went into the merits and demerits of the institution it would be better for them to see it in its historic setting.

Continuing, Swami Sharvanand dwelt at great length on the genesis of untouchability in the Hindu society. When the Aryans entered India it was quite natural that they should feel a sense of pride and arrogance and look down upon the aborigines as the victor looked down upon the vanquished. It was probably the same instinct that made the modern European natives adopt a system of segregation of the colored races in Africa and Australia. But the Aryan conquerors of India had not gone to the length of existinguishing the aborigines as the Whites did but tried to *aryanise* or purify the aborigines. The attempt to aryanise met with a considerable amount of success. It was only after the Budhistic period that they found the rigidity of caste system and the hide-bound distinctions between class and class. Proceeding he said that in spite of the attempts of the Aryans to reform the aborigines, no doubt certain races still persisted in filthy habits and hence it might be probable that the laws of segregation for the *panchamas* might have come into being. The system of untouchability had, however, no spiritual sanction but was the creation of the priestly class in Budhistic time or post Budhistic times.

EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION.

Swami Sharvanand, continuing, appealed to the high class Hindus to raise the so-called untouchables though filthy and dirty they might be even as the mother cleans and purifies her filthy child and embraces it. He was always for slow progress. He loved evolution and not revolution and he knew that it would take a long time before the old notions died out. He knew that reform could not be achieved by aggressive methods. But, what he could not understand was the attitude of the orthodox Hindus trying to justify untouchability under the cloak of orthodoxy and in the name of Sanatan Dharma. They themselves were hypocrites who carried a cart-load of filth. They were moral lepers. Untouchability, continued the speaker, must go, was going and was bound to go. There was no rational or scriptural basis for it. But what was wanted was that those who did not believe in it must proclaim it in their actions and life.

Concluding the Swamiji said let love be the great cementing factor that would bind the various members of the Hindu society.

A TRUE BRAHMAN.

R. B. P. B. Joshi thanked the lecturer for his erudite lecture and said that he agreed entirely with what the Swamiji had said. Hindu religion laid the greatest stress upon character and he was a true Brahman who had an excellent character no matter from what parentage he sprung.

Mr. K. Natrajan moved a vote of thanks to both the Swamiji and the President of the evening.

'SWARAJ WEEK" COLLECTION

RS. 75,000 WANTED TO COMPLETE 3 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Mr. C. R. Das announces that the total amount collected on account of the "Swaraj Week" up to the present date is Rs. 2,25,000 and that three lakhs are wanted for the work they have undertaken to carry out. As a result of the deficit the Swaraj Council has extended the time for collecting up to the end of January. He appeals particularly to the rich citizens of Bengal who he says have not responded as well as the poorer classes.

LORD GOSCHEN AT BERHAMPUR.

(Associated Press.)

BERHAMPUR, Jan. 20.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen had a crowded programme here. After a public reception at the Town Hall they visited the Baptist Mission Hospital and opened the centenary building attached to the medical institution. The party next drove to the Government Girls' School where the national health and baby week celebrations were held and Viscountess Goschen presented prizes to the best babies. His Excellency and party leave for Russalkonda to-day to see the mills and the reservoir.

SWAMI VIVEKANAND.

A LIVING REALITY OF MODERN INDIA.

HIS MISSION IN LIFE.

A cosmopolitan gathering of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday to celebrate the 62rd anniversary of Shri Swami Vivekanand under the auspices of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided on the occasion. The special feature of this, year's celebration was the presence of Shri Swami Shivanand, the Head of the Ramkrishna Order and Mission. Messrs. Natrajan, B.G. Ginwalla, Dr. Ratnabally Patel, S. V. Puntambekar, Prof. Damle, G. B. Trivedi, G. K. Devdhar and Mavji Govindji were among the prominent persons present on the occasion.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar, in opening the proceedings, said, that it was a matter of great pleasure to him to see Swami Shivanand, the Head of the Ramkrishna Mission, in their midst that evening. Swamiji's presence was needed all over India to watch the amtivities of the Mission and it was on rare occasions that they had the privilge of having the revered Swamiji in Bombay. They had that evening selected a list of some of the best speakers who would dwell on the different aspects of Swami Vivekanand's life. The old adage that a prophet was scarcely recognised in his own country was never so true as in the case of Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand had not been so popular in his life time as he was after his death. Death was a passport to popularity. Swami Vivekanand had secured for Indians a perpetual passport in all quarters of the Globe which no amount of national or political activities would ever have done. Swami Vivekanand had secured respect for Indians which was denied to them on account of their nationality.

Mr. K.Natrajan said that the President had recalled the old adage that a prophet was scarcely recognised in his country. That might be true in the case of Swami Vivekanand as far as Bombay was concerned But they of the South had discovered Swami Vivekanand long before the rest of India did. The essence of Swami Vivekanand's teaching was that the Hindus must give up apologising for their existence. There was an impression among the educated Hindus of those days that they had nothing to give to the world. Swami Vivekanand taught them that every man had to elevate both himself and his country to the highest pinnacle of spiritual glory. He did not believe in the distinctions of class caste, creed or belief. Swami Vivekanand told them that there was a bit of Divinity in man, and it was his duty to manifest that God in him. He believed that the key to the problems of India, whether social or political, lay in religion and not in political adjustments or social legislation. Swami Vivekanand was born to spread the Gospel of Vedant, not the gospel of passivism, but the Gospel of dynamic Hinduism.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi dwelt at great length upon the important landmarks in Swami Vivekanand's life and how as a real seeker after truth and God he went from place to place in search of a teacher and how he found in Swami Ramkrishna the much-sought-after teacher who put him on the right path. Swami Vivekanand awakened the Indians from their deep slumber. Till the advent of Swami Vivekanand the Indians, specially the Hindus were like the proverbial frog in a well. It was Swami Vivekanand who taught them true service to God was not in going to temples and mandirs but consisted in serving the poor, the afflicted and the famine-stricken. He told them that God did not dwell only in the temples but was equally to be found in the streets, in the famine-stricken areas and in the relief of the distress.

Concluding, Mr. Trivedi referred to the splended work done by the Ramkrishna Mission in various parts of the country and the Sayasins of the Ramkrishna Order followed in the footsteps of their illustrious founder and kept the torch of truth and religion burning.

SWAMIJI'S MISSION IN LIFE.

Mr. G.K. Devdhar said that he was glad to associate himself with the celebration of the anniversary of Swami Vivekanand, one of the greatest sons and world-builders of of India. It was difficult to define greatness, but Swami Vivekanand belonged to that class of great men whose mission consisted in feeling for his fellow-beings, in working for them, in labouring for them, and in dying for them. He belonged to that category of great men whose breadth of vision was wider than the narrow limits of their own countries and who strove for the harmony of nations. Swami Vivekanand believed that the glory of Hindu religion consisted not in what is apparent neither in the angle at which they sat for dinner but in the higher sphere of Hindu religion where man was recognised as the manifestation of Narayan or Shiva or the Almighty Creator. Another note struck by Swami Vivekanand was to call upon people for giving up the leading of selfish spiritual life. True Hinduism called upon them to feel the force of expansion and lead a spiritual life not for the salvation of the individual soul but for the salvation of the country and through the country of the world. They should try to lead a life of spiritual expansion with the rest of the world and as such they had duties and obligations to fulfil and simply rights to expect.

Prof. Damle said that Swami Vivekanand was not a memory of the past with them, but a living reality of modern India. Swami Vivekanand was not so much as a mere memory but a living presence that guided and served as an inspiration to them to-day. He meant to interpret Swami Vivekanand's teachings in terms of modern philosophy. Swami Vivekanand's teaching might be explained in the terms concrete universal conservation of spiritual values and creative synthesis. He taught them that there was one underlying principle governing the varied and the multifarious phenomena. He called upon them to discard the false ideals of citizenship. He was the proper exponent of the doctrine of Maya which was a positive idea. He called upon them to discard the life of false asceticism.

PREACHING OF COMPLETE SURRENDER OF MEN TO GOD.

Continuing, Mr. Damle, said that Swamiji believed in the doctrine of the conservation of spiritual values which meant the greater the value an action possessed the greater it lived. Such values were imperishable all such values were conserved. It was but another interpretation of the saying from Gita: "My devotee shall never perish." Swami Vivekanand, therefore, preached the complete surrender of men to God which was the acme of devotional life.

Mr. Mavji Govindji said that he was no philosopher and could not follow the lucid philosophical interpretation of Swami Vivekanand as expounded by the learned professor. But they could see from his turban that he was conserving material values. In his youth, said Mr. Mavji, the teachings of Swami Vivekanand had fired his imagination and they were proud to think of Swami Vivekanand as the real. But the speaker was sorry to find that in spite of a succession of "rishis", saints and prophets down to the days of Swami Vivekanand they had profited little by their teachings and advice.

Mr. Ginwalla said Swami Vivekanand was not only a great intellectual giant but a true patriot and a great Karma Yogi. In Swami Vivekanand they had the harmonious combination of a Karma Yogi, a Bhakta and a Dhnyani. He taught them the importance of complete renunciation to God and the realization of the Divinity in man. It was India's good fortune that Swami Vivekanand came to stem the tide of atheism that was gathering strength in the land.

Mr. S. V. Puntambekar said that he had no words to picture the greatness of Swami Vivekanand. They must ascertain the place of precedence of Swami Vivekanand, in the procession of national heroes.

Continuing, Mr. Puntambekar took a brief survey of the lives of Shri Rama Shri Krishna and Gautam Buddha and said that Swami Vivekanand's proper place was amongst the galaxy of these distinguished avatars. Swami Vivekanand carried on the work of enlightenment left at the time of Gautam Buddha. He once again brought the idea of universal brotherhood into prominence and worked for its spread throughout the world. Swami Vivekanand gave a model to the modern world of a true and perfect missionary of Hinduism. He carried forward the work of spreading the Gospel of Truth and Spiritual Enlightenment to the world and thus kept the flag of India's spiritual inheritance flying.

The President requested Swami Shivanand to address the audience. But Swamiji declined to speak as his voice had gone down. Swamiji, however, asked Swami Sharvanand to speak.

A VERSATILE GENIUS.

Swami Sharvanand said that Swami Vivekanand was a versatile genius. Men of diametrically opposite views quoted Swami Vivekanand chapter and verse in support of their views. Both out and out social reformers and orthodox Hindus pointed to Swami Vivekanand as their champion. The reason was that two opposite extremes meet at infinity. If Swami Vivekanand was anything he was a man of God realisation. That was his *forte*. Continuing, Swami Sharvanand said, that Swami Vivekanand was a great exponent of the adaptaton of great virtues of the West. He was the exponent of the dynamic form of Hindusim. He was not like the so-called social reformers a branch reformer but an out and out reformer. He believed in the reformation of man by awakening the dormant conscience of Divinity within him.

The Swamiji rounded off his speech by appealing to the audience to follow in the foot-steps of Swami Vivekanand and awaken the dormant son of Divinity within them.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar in his closing remarks said that they had already heard of the different aspects of Swami Vivekanand's life. What appealed to him personally was the fighter in the Swami, a fighter not devoid of national self-respect. Continuing Mr. Jayakar made a fervent appeal for funds for the Ramkrishna Ashram at Khar. The immediate need of the Ashram was very modest viz: Rs. 25,000. The need of an Ashram near Bombay was very urgent. They all felt the necessity of running away from Bombay and its vanity after six days' hard labour. To such the Ashram would be a welcome asylum. Mr. Jayakar concluded by congratulating them on the successful termination of the Anniversary celebrations.

In answer to Mr. Jayakar's appeal for funds a sum of Rs. 105 was collected on the spot.

LYTTON'S CERTIFICATION.

DUE TO LACK OF VIGOROUS AGITATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The "Mussalman", which has been converted into a tri-weekly from weekly, in the course of its editorial commenting on the certification by Lord Lytton opines, "It is the absence of any vigorous popular agitation against the Bill as opposed to mere party exploitation of the situation, which has emboldened Government to treat the vote of the Council with such scant respect."

WHOLETIME VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

"Bichitra" a new Bengalee weekly understands there is great likelihood of Mr. Sharp, late Secretary Education Department, Government of India coming out as the next paid wholetime Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

CHARKHAS IN SCHOOLS.

HALIYAL MUNICIPALITY'S BOLD MOVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HALIYAL, Jan. 19.

The Haliyal (Karwar) Municipality passed resolution on the 17th instant to the effect that the introduction of Charkas should be made compulsory in primary schools and compulsory primary education should be introduced in primary schools under the Municipality.

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Still, many folk do have to turn out at 4 a.m. however reluctantly. They rely upon a "Precision Alarm" to do the waking and it fulfils its job in no uncertain manner.

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Afternoon tea and a brief flirtation with Miss Lady Nicotine. A pleasant enough diversion and the end of a hard day's work in sight. You look forward to your appointment in the evening and there's the jolly old "Precision" Alarm on your table to remind you of it.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my embloyment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, *i e*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

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In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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41, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S ACTIVITIES.

MISAPPREHENSIONS REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

If some unanimity can be secured on a common form of political action to enforce the Indian demand for Swarajya, unity aimed at by the All-Parties Conference will be secured.

This is the opinion expressed by Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., who, interviewed by the Associated Press of India on his way to Delhi to attend the meetings of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Committee and of the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference said:—

"A great deal of misapprehension prevails about the All-India Hindu Mahasabha's recent activities. There is no room for any such misapprehension. The Hindus do not mean by organising themselves to retard the progress of nationalism or the achievement of Swaraj".

"They do not want communal representation" added Mr. Satyamurti, "they know it is inconsistent with Nationalism. They cannot, however, shut their eyes to facts. If practically all other communities want communal representation and the powers that be become frank communal partisans, it is time that Hindus organised themselves and stated their position. The Congress cannot do it for them if it cannot for the Musalmans. But the Hindu Mahasabha will not weaken the National Congress, but will show how communalism can be reconciled with Nationalism. The Hindus desire to assure all other communities of their good will and friendship."

PROSPECTS OF UNITY.

On the prospects of unity as a result of the deliberations of the All-Parties' Conference Committee, Mr. Satyamurti stated that he was hopeful if only all the political parties would realise the supreme need at this crisis in the nation's affairs. The Swarajists would leave no stone unturned to bring about such a unity. There was a practical unanimity in respect of the demand for Swaraj. The only difficulty came in when they had to decide a common form of political action to enforce that demand. If some unanimity could be secured on this, then all would be well. The question of communal representation also could be settled by this Committee."

"Any political party which stands on prestige or imposes impossible condition for unity," Mr. Satyamurti concluded, "will lose all prestige in the country."

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL.

SEVENTH SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAPUR, Jan. 16.

The Seventh Social Gathering of the past and present students of Rajapur High School was celebrated on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th inst. under the presidency of Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M.Ed. (London), Head Master, Malvan High School. The first day was busily occupied by different sports specially arranged for the purpose, and the night by various dramatic performances. On Tuesday, a meeting was held in the School Hall at 3 p.m. when the president gave away silver medas to the winners, and requested Mr. Babaji, Anaji Tarkar, a merchant of Bombay, to make a few remarks. Mr. Tarkar in th ecourse of his speech expressed his satisfaction about the progress of the High School. He was particularly pleased, with the special attention paid in this School to the physical culture of boys; and as a token of his appreciation he announced a donation of Rs. 501 towards the High School Fund.

The President, Mr. Parulekar, in the course of his address dwelt at some length on the advantages of social gatherings. Speaking about the present system of education, the President said that the one great defect of it was the neglect of physical education of boys; and if their guardians as well as those responsible for the system of education did not find any remedy against this physical deterioration in the near future, they would very soon come to grief. He also emphasised the immediate necessity of making vernacular the medium of instruction, and ably pointed out how the brains and energies of students were unnecessarily taxed under the present system, merely because they had to learn everything through the medium of a foreign tongue. He appreciated the recent introduction of Manual Training in this High School. The President also made some appreciative remarks about the progress of the Boy Scout Movement in the High School. Mr. Kulkarni, Head-Master then offered hearty thanks to the President audience, and to Mr. Tarkar for his sympathy towards the Institution.

On Wednesday, 14th inst, Mr. Parulekar delivered a lecture on "An Indian Teacher's Experiences in England" in the School Hall under the auspices of the Rajapur High School "Old Boys' Union." In the course of his speech, he described the system of Primary, Secondary and Higher education in England, at the same time comparing it with the system at present prevailing in India.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. B. S. Parlar, a Contractor in Bombay, announced a donation of Rs. 25, towards the fund of the Union.

"LIBERALS NOT TUFT-HUNTERS AND FLUNKIES."

MR. CHINTAMANI'S ASSERTION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20

At a meeting of the U. P. Liberal Association yesterday, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani delivered an interesting speech on "Belgaum Bombay and Lucknow" giving his impressions on the Conferences of Christmas week. After detailing the "painful" circumstances in which the Liberals and the Independents felt compelled to secede from the Congress in 1919, the speaker described how the recent Congress held at Belgaum signally failed to contribute either to accelerate the pace of our political life towards self-Government or to render easier the task of the political parties in the country to rejoin the Congress. The whole country, said Mr. Chintamani, was full of agitation for further political reforms leading up to responsible Government and there was the Reforms Enquiry Committee which recorded voluminous evidence on the subject of the amendment of the Government of India Act. The British political leaders often put the question what exactly the Indian public opinion wanted as regards further political reform. The Congress at Belgaum had made no attempt at formulating its policy and opinions upon this subject of paramount importance and the suggestions contained in twelve points of Mr. Gandhi had very remote relation or no relation at all to what was understood by the term self-Government or Swaraj. The only conclusion from the perusal of the proceedings at Belgaum was that the most important subject which was troubling and agitating and exciting the public mind of India was wheth r 2,000 yards of yarn should not be spun or should not be purchased in order to enable one to become a member of the Congress. Mr. Chintamani deplored the breezy irresponsibility of Dr. Kitchlew in his presidential address to the Khilafat Conference. Turning to the Muslim League session the speaker said that the address of Mr. Raza Ali and the resolutions passed rendered it perfectly possible for conversations to be carried on between the representatives of the League and other political organisations in the hope of reaching an agreement upon questions of communal character.

The proceedings of the Liberal Federation at Lucknow, continued Mr. Chintamani, gave the lie to the unfounded and interested allegations that the Liberals were not a body of independent critics of Government, but mere place-seekers or title-hunters, flatterers and toadies. The Liberal Party stood for the attainment of full responsible Government for India at the earliest possible date and did not believe that in the existing circumstances of the country any political method other than constitutional stood any chance of success, but it did not swear by constitutional methods as if it were the Vedas or the Bible. If in a good situation the Liberal Party found that there were methods other than constitutional which could be employed effectively, with a greater chance of success and with no risk of doing more injury to the country itself than to the opponent, he had not the slightest doubt whatever that the Liberal Party would unhesitatingly discard on such an occasion what was called the constitutional method and adopt other methods which it might believe to be more effective. Mr. Chintamani, in concluding, remarked that it was not in the public interest for the Liberals to enter the Congress by the window only to escape by the door and appealed to the non-Liberals who could not see their way to go back to the National Congress to strengthen the ranks of the Liberals.

A NEW RAO BAHADUR.

HUBLI CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Jan. 15.

From among those, who were distinguished with the New Year's Honours this year the name of Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Vaikekar comes most prominently to the people of these parts. The Hubli Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., of which the Rao Bahadur is the founder and the Chairman from the date of its inception in 1906 upto date, was naturally the first and the earliest to give a public utterance to its rejoicings in this respect. On Sunday last a public meeting and a Pan-Supari Party were organised for the purpose in the Bank's Building under the auspices of the Bank. Mr. S. N. Guttal presided. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, was read by Mr. Guttal in that meeting in support of his appreciative remarks about Rao Bahadur's part in the raising of the Bank from a small beginning to its present enviable and peculiar position.

"Turning to individual societies, The Hubli Urban Co-op. Bank can, in my opinion, face comparision with any similar institution in any part of the world. I at least am unable to discover any point in which its working is not fully equal to that of any Luzzati Bank in any Italian City of equal size and importance. With a share capital of Rs. 67,000 and a working capital of 3½ lakhs it gave loans in the course of the year of more than 5½ lakhs and has outstandings of only Rs. 2,78,000 with overdues which are amply covered and in course of complete recovery. It also did a large business in bills of exchange."

After the speeches, Pan and flowers were distributed and tea and light refreshments were served. The meeting then dispersed.

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DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

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WEST KHANDESH DIST. CONFERENCE

KHADDAR EXHIBITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 15.

Your readers know that this Conference meets at Chirpur on 31st January and 1st February. The Reception Committee has appointed several sub-committees, has elected Mr. Lilachand Gulabchand as its chairman and has recommended Babasaheb Paranjape, to be the President of the Conference.

Khandesh is mainly a cotton district and there is ample scope in this district for spinning and for the production of khaddar on a large scale. To West Khandesh belongs the honour of claiming both the President and the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Khaddar Board. Dhulia is the head-quarters of the President of the Board and Malpur, that of the Secretary. With the full sympathies and co-operation of the Reception Committee, they have decided to hold a Khaddar Exhibition at Shirpur at the time of the Conference. Yarn spun by Mahatmaji and other All-India leaders will be exhibited there. They intend to demonstrate as well as at the Exhibition carding, spinning, weaving and all such processes including even dyeing. With the help of a magic lantern and the plates of Dr. P. C. Roy, it is also contemplated to give the people of the district an idea as to how hand-weaving industry flourished here, only a century back, how it was subsequently deliberately killed and how it now behoves us all to revive it to deserve Swarajya. I have no doubt that the hospitality of the Shirpur people will be put to a severe test during the two days of the Conference and the Exhibition.

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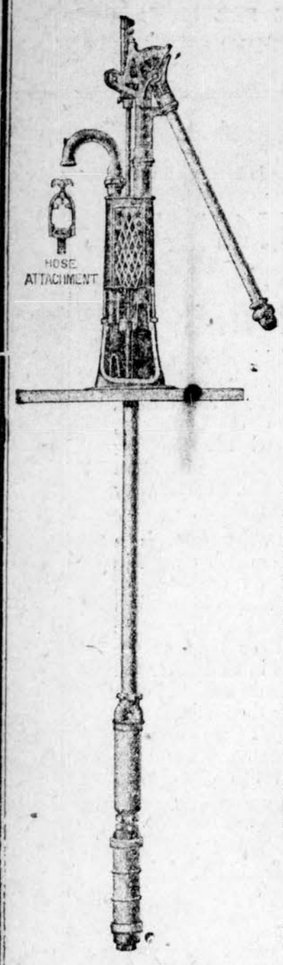

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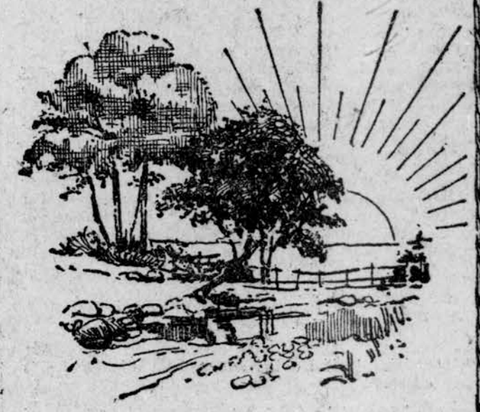

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